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# ***Daily Report***

## **China**

FBIS-CHI-92-016  
Friday  
24 January 1992

# Daily Report

## China

FBIS-CHI-92-016

### CONTENTS

24 January 1992

**NOTICE TO READERS:** An \* indicates material not previously disseminated in electronic form.

#### INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

##### General

Plans To Join Universal Copyright Convention [XINHUA] .....	1
Yang Shangkun Appoints New Ambassadors [XINHUA] .....	1
Government Forms International Environment Group [XINHUA] .....	1
Government Proposes 'Improved' Women's Rights Law [XINHUA] .....	1
Country Seeks 'Closer' Ties With UNESCO [XINHUA] .....	2
'Roundup' Discusses U.S., Japan Relations [Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO 29 Dec] .....	2
Official Says 1992 'Key' to Beijing's Olympic Bid [XINHUA] .....	4
SRV Official To Visit Moscow, Discuss Debts [XINHUA] .....	4

##### United States & Canada

Bush To Propose Cuts in Multi-Warhead Missiles [XINHUA] .....	4
---	---

##### Southeast Asia & Pacific

ASEAN Foreign Ministers Hold Plenary Session [XINHUA] .....	5
Thailand Embassy Delegation Visits Jilin [JILIN RIBAO 28 Dec] .....	5

##### Near East & South Asia

Continuing Reportage on Visit by Israel's Levi .....	5
Nations Establish Diplomatic Ties [XINHUA] .....	5
Levi Reads Statement [Jerusalem Radio] .....	6
Qian Qichen, Levi Comment [XINHUA] .....	6
Li Peng Meets Levi, Praises Ties [XINHUA] .....	7
Levi To Seek Arms Sales Halt [Tel Aviv Radio] .....	8
Predicts Compliance [AFP] .....	8
Israeli Panel Decides on Expulsion of Palestinians [XINHUA] .....	9
Lebanese Premier Urges Pressure on Israel [XINHUA] .....	9
'Analysis' Discusses 'Turbulent' Algeria Situation [RENMIN RIBAO 19 Jan] .....	9

##### Sub-Saharan Africa

CPC Delegation Visits Tanzania on African Tour .....	10
Meets Tanzanian Party Leader [XINHUA] .....	10
Discusses Ties With Premier [XINHUA] .....	10
Meets President, Zanzibar Officials [XINHUA] .....	11

##### West Europe

Li Peng's Upcoming European Tour Previewed .....	11
Further on Vice Minister's Comments [XINHUA] .....	11
Italians Hail Visit [XINHUA] .....	12

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### Political & Social

Zhao Reportedly Found Guilty of 'Milder Crime' [Hong Kong THE STANDARD 24 Jan]	13
Reportage on Deng's Shenzhen, Zhuhai Inspection	13
Said To Require Assistance To Walk [Hong Kong MING PAO 23 Jan]	13
Looks 'Frail'; To Rest for 'Few Days' [AFP]	13
Yang Shangkun To Visit Zhuhai [Hong Kong WEN WEI PO 24 Jan]	14
Qiao Shi in Zhuhai for Security Meeting [Hong Kong THE STANDARD 24 Jan]	14
Li Peng Said Also in Zhuhai [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 24 Jan]	15
Bo Yibo Supports Shenzhen Price Reform Program	
[Hong Kong THE STANDARD 24 Jan]	15
Li Peng Chairs State Council Executive Meeting [XINHUA]	16
Li Ruihuan Speaks on Creative Film Production [XINHUA]	16
Personnel Minister Discusses Intellectual Work [LIAOWANG 2 Dec]	17
'Newsletter' on Intellectual Property Law [XINHUA]	20
Official on Foreign Trademark Protection [XINHUA]	22
Further on 'Tightening' Controls	
[CHINA DAILY (BUSINESS WEEKLY SUPPLEMENT) 19 Jan]	22
Patent Law Amendment Planned [XINHUA]	23

### Military

Double Support Services, Requirements Viewed	23
Jiang Greets Meeting on Models [XINHUA]	23
Li Peng Addresses Gathering [XINHUA]	24
Yang Baibing Notes Tasks [Beijing TV]	26
Li Ximing, Chen Xitong Receive Models [XINHUA]	26
Chen Junsheng at Forum [XINHUA]	27
Hu Ping, Zhao Nanqi Speak at Forum [XINHUA]	27
Commentator's Article [RENMIN RIBAO 10 Jan]	27
Double Support Guidelines Conveyed in Provinces	28
Quan Shuren at Shenyang Meeting [Shenyang Radio]	28
Sun Weiben Meets Daqing Representatives [Harbin Radio]	29
Comfort Group Holds Rally in Hebei [XINHUA]	29

### Economic & Agricultural

Li Peng on Supervisors Performing Duties Honestly [XINHUA]	30
Li Peng Discusses Metallurgical Industry [XINHUA]	30
First Metal Exchange To Open 'Officially' 19 Jan [XINHUA]	31
Steelmakers Use Foreign Funds To Update Industry	
[CHINA DAILY (BUSINESS WEEKLY) 19 Jan]	32
Tian Jiyun Meets Industry, Commerce Administrators [XINHUA]	32
Official on Illegal Economic Cases [XINHUA]	33
Zhu Rongji Addresses Oil Industry Leading Cadres [XINHUA]	33
Inspects Offshore Oil-Drilling Rig [XINHUA]	34
Oil Industry To Expand International Cooperation [XINHUA]	34
Statistics Support Reports of Economic Recovery [XINHUA]	34
Banks Support State-Owned Enterprise Invigoration [ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE]	35
Exports of Construction Materials Increased in 1991 [XINHUA]	36
Nation Gains 'Bumper' Harvests Despite Disasters [XINHUA]	36

## REGIONAL AFFAIRS

### East Region

Lu Rongjing Addresses Anhui Propaganda Meeting [Hefei Radio]	37
Lu Rongjing on Nonparty Figures Development Role [Hefei Radio]	37
Fu Xishou Addresses Provincial Plenary Session [Hefei Radio]	38

'Great Progress' in Using Foreign Funds in Anhui [XINHUA] .....	39
Chen Guangyi Announces Expansion of Fujian Reform [XINHUA] .....	40
Fujian Accelerates Development With Foreign Funds [XINHUA] .....	40
Chen Huanyou Addresses Jiangsu Financial Meeting [Nanjing Radio] .....	41
Commentary Views Jiangsu Public Security Work [XINHUA RIBAO 9 Jan] .....	42
Government To Appraise Pudong Free Trade Zone [XINHUA] .....	42

#### Central-South Region

Interview With Liu Jianfeng on Developing Hainan [WEN WEI BAO 19 Jan] .....	43
Guan Guangfu Addresses Family Planning Conference [Wuhan Radio] .....	43

#### Southwest Region

Guizhou Deputy Secretary on Organizational Work [Guiyang Radio] .....	44
He Zhiqiang Addresses Cadre Training Class [Kunming Radio] .....	47

#### North Region

Beijing Court Sentences Economic Criminals [XINHUA] .....	47
---	----

#### Northeast Region

Sun Weiben on Unhealthy Trends in Farm Products [Harbin Radio] .....	47
Grass-Roots Party Building Conference Ends [Harbin Radio] .....	48
Sun Weiben, Shao Qihui Attend Cadre Commendation [Harbin Radio] .....	48
Shao Qihui Relieves Leaders From Some Meetings [Harbin Radio] .....	48
Shao Qihui Addresses Industrial Work Conference [Harbin Radio] .....	49
Quan Shuren on Township Enterprise Development [Shenyang Radio] .....	50
Liaoning Technological Progress Conference Ends [Shenyang Radio] .....	50
Liaoning Reports 1991 Foreign Trade Development [Shenyang Radio] .....	50
Commodity Prices 'Basically Stable' in 1991 [Shenyang Radio] .....	51
Newspaper Lists Personnel Appointments, Removals [LIAONING RIBAO 2 Dec] .....	51

#### Northwest Region

Oil Cities Change Economy of Northwest Deserts [XINHUA] .....	51
Yin Kesheng at Socialism, Nationalities Meeting [Xining Radio] .....	51
Jin Jipeng Addresses Meeting on Finance, Planning [Xining Radio] .....	52
Tomur Dawamat Addresses Economic Work Meeting [Urumqi TV] .....	52

#### PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

Strait Association To Discuss Mail Handling [ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE] .....	54
---	----

#### TAIWAN

Li, Hao Receive 'World Freedom Day' Dignitaries [CNA] .....	55
Li Receives Foreign Legislators [CNA] .....	55
French Minister Discusses Air Links; Meets Chien [CNA] .....	55
Russian Science, Education Officials Visit [CNA] .....	56
Editorial Warns Against 'Unreliable' CIS Weapons [CNA] .....	56
Government Seeks ASEAN 'Dialogue' Role [CNA] .....	56
Mainland To 'Relax' Visa Rules for Taiwanese [CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO 16 Jan] .....	57
ARATS Denies Mainland Expanding Fishery Zone [CNA] .....	58

**FBIS-CHI-92-016**  
**24 January 1992**

**4**

**China**

**HONG KONG & MACAO**

**Hong Kong**

**Beijing: Advisory Group Not 'Second Power Center'**

**[SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 24 Jan] ..... 59**

## General

### Plans To Join Universal Copyright Convention

OW2401111792 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1043 GMT 24 JAN 92

[Text] Beijing, January 24 (XINHUA)—China will try its best to join the Universal Copyright Convention this year, a Chinese official said here today.

Speaking to reporters, Shen Rengan, deputy chief of the State Copyright Administration, said that the Chinese Government is speeding up its efforts to make a proposal to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) to pass a resolution on China's joining the convention.

"If the NPC approves the proposal before June 30, the convention will take effect in China before October 15," he said.

Last September China sent a delegation to Geneva and Paris to talk with the World Intellectual Property Organization and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, respectively, about China's joining the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works and the Universal Copyright Convention.

"The two international organizations expressed their enthusiastic support for China's bid to join the copyright convention," Shen noted.

"China's joining of the copyright convention will normalize its copyright relations with foreign countries and promote the country's reform and opening to the outside world," Shen remarked.

"Works by Chinese authors will no longer be considered 'public property' by other countries," Shen added.

### Yang Shangkun Appoints New Ambassadors

OW2301132992 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1014 GMT 23 Jan 92

[Text] Beijing, 23 Jan (XINHUA)—In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Yang Shangkun, president of the PRC, made the following appointments of ambassadors to foreign countries:

1. Jin Guihua is appointed concurrently ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC to Negara Brunei Darussalam.
2. Jin Sen [6855 2773] is appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC to Ethiopia.

### Government Forms International Environment Group

OW2201122192 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1146 GMT 22 Jan 92

[Text] Beijing, January 22 (XINHUA)—The Chinese Government has decided to establish the China Council

for International Cooperation on Environment and Development, a Chinese official said here today.

According to Song Jian, state councillor and chairman of the newly-established council, the council will consist of about 40 members. The Chinese members will be of ministerial and vice-ministerial rank from the key ministries and agencies concerned with environment and economic development, together with several eminent Chinese scientists.

"The international members will come from developed countries, developing countries and international organizations and will be of comparable stature to the Chinese members," Song noted.

With the approval of the Chinese Government and following the recommendations by the Chinese and international parties, Marcel Masse, president of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), Qu Geping, head of China's State Administration of Environmental Protection, and Gu Ming, a noted Chinese economist, have been chosen as vice-chairmen.

According to Song, the council is a high level advisory body which will make constructive proposals and recommendations on the integration of environment and economic development for consideration by the Chinese Government.

The council will also encourage the support of the international community for China's efforts to protect the environment and to conserve energy and natural resources, by promoting international financial support, open scientific exchange and technology transfer.

CIDA has agreed to provide 5 million Canadian dollars to support the work of the council. Ford and Rockefeller Foundations have also agreed to give some financial support to the council.

### Government Proposes 'Improved' Women's Rights Law

OW2401064892 Beijing XINHUA in English 0622  
GMT 24 Jan 92

[Text] United Nations, January 23 (XINHUA)—China has improved its laws and regulations protecting women's rights and interests, the Chinese deputy permanent representative to the United Nations, Jin Yongjian, told a U.N. conference today.

Speaking before the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Ambassador Jin said China had spent three years since 1989 in drafting a law affording women such protection.

The draft law would be submitted for approval to the Fifth Plenary Session of the Seventh National People's Congress this year.

Jin said that while tackling social welfare problems in a comprehensive way, the Chinese Government had taken firm measures against various criminal acts infringing women's rights and interests.

In addition to its decisions to prohibit prostitution and severely punish criminals who abducted and trafficked in women or children, it introduced articles to protect women in laws for the protection of the disabled and the under-aged.

The new provisions made laws for the protection of the rights and interests of women more systematic and comprehensive.

The ambassador said that in the past few years Chinese Government departments concerned, together with the All-China Women's Federation, had taken vigorous measures to raise the awareness of women in politics and enhance their ability to take part. In the elections of deputies to the People's Congress at county and township levels in 1990, women comprised an average of 21 percent of elected deputies.

### Country Seeks 'Closer' Ties With UNESCO

OW2301133092 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1252 GMT 23 Jan 92

[Text] Beijing, January 23 (XINHUA)—China will seek closer cultural and intellectual cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), according to a senior Chinese official here today.

During an address to a meeting of the China National Commission of UNESCO, Commission Chairman Teng Teng said that in light of the current international situation and development, China will strengthen ties with developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, particularly with Asian countries.

"China's national commission will collaborate with a number of friendly nations to offer proposals to UNESCO regarding numerous cultural programs and activities designed to introduce oriental culture and civilization, and to expand the influence of Asian countries in the UNESCO," said Teng.

Teng touched on this year's activities related to international cooperation, saying that the national commission will organize a Beijing international round-table conference on energy strategy, and the international summer physics school.

"China will continue to participate and provide strong support for UNESCO-sponsored silk roads project," he added. The in-depth study of the silk road is one of the main UNESCO projects leading up to 1997.

Officials from the State Education Commission, the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the Foreign Ministry and the Ministry of Culture, as well as XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences attended today's meeting.

### 'Roundup' Discusses U.S., Japan Relations

HK1801023392 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO  
in Chinese 29 Dec 91 p 2

["Weekly Roundup" by Kung Yao-wen (7895 5069 2429): "Sino-Japanese Relations Viewed at End of 1991"]

### [Text] Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe Comes to China on Friday

A few days ago, Michio Watanabe, Japan's deputy prime minister and foreign minister, who is due to set out to visit China on 3 January (this Friday), told a group of news reporters which would follow him to China: "Anyway, China is a power, and Japan and China should maintain very close relations." We shall greet the 20th anniversary of the restoration of the diplomatic relations between the two countries next year (1992), which will be a new starting point.

This shows that the new Miyazawa cabinet attaches importance to their relations with China. The Japanese Government is now seriously examining matters concerning Emperor Akihito's visit to China in autumn next year. Public figures of the government maintain that at the repeated invitation of China, while considering between Japan and China, it is the best opportunity for the emperor to visit China at the 20th anniversary of the restoration of the diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The Japanese Government is also seriously considering inviting General Secretary Jiang Zemin to visit Japan next summer. After Jiang Zemin visits Japan, Emperor Akihito will visit China.

Of course, it cannot be said that such arrangements are final decisions but are "at the stage of serious consideration" by Japan. Particularly regarding Emperor Akihito's China visit, some people in Japan maintain that this matter must be handled slightly more carefully for fear that this will be subjected to the censure of China's public opinion, but those who favor Emperor Akihito's China visit hold: 1) When Akihito visited Thailand, Malaysia, and Indonesia in September this year, he was welcomed by the government and the public; there were no embarrassing and unpleasant things; 2) Akihito was not the emperor who launched the war of aggression at that time; 3) Akihito's China visit is a matter of historical significance to Japan and China.

### Emperor Akihito Is Likely To Visit China

Judging from the above-mentioned analysis, there will grand and ceremonious celebrations at the 20th anniversary of the restoration of diplomatic relations between China and Japan next year, marking a new starting point in close relations between the two countries. It is probable that Akihito will visit China.

Viewed from the international perspective, it is extremely important to China and Japan and the peoples

of the two countries in the 1990's and 21st century that China and Japan foster cordial relations.

There is a view in Japan that multipolarized development has appeared in the world and the major states of the world in the future will be the seven advanced countries, plus China and Russia, if Japan wants to vigorously develop in the Asia-Pacific region, this will not work without China's cooperation, and if Japan wants to become a political power in the world, this also will not work without China's support.

As everyone knows, U.S. President Bush will lead a delegation to visit Australia, Singapore, Korea, and Japan on 30 December, and his trip to Japan is a key point. This Bush's trip is to force Japan to open its rice and automobile markets. The heads of three U.S. leading automobile industrial companies (General Motors, Ford Motor, and Chrysler) will follow Bush to Japan to strengthen U.S. bluff and bluster [sheng shi 5116 0528] as if "the attacking army reached the city gates."

#### **The Competition Between U.S. and Japanese Automobiles**

As American automobiles are luxurious and large, use more gasoline, and are expensive, their markets have long been seized by Japanese automobiles which save gasoline and are light and cheap. The products of General Motors, the largest American automobile manufacturer, accounted for 40 percent of the American automobile market 10 years ago, but have now dropped to below 30 percent. Ford Motor had incurred a loss of \$1.8 billion by the third quarter of this year. Chrysler declined as early as the 1980's, the present situation is tantamount to receiving government relief, and its business has deteriorated extremely. The pessimistic view that "three large automobile manufacturers are incurable!" has emerged in the United States.

Japanese automobiles not only are produced in the United States, but also firmly occupy the American market and the previous American automobile markets for their perfect after-sales service system, components, and parts. Of U.S.-Japanese trade, three-fourths of Japan's surplus comes from automobiles and parts. In view of this, Bush will do his best to force Japan to automatically restrict the sale of a large number of Japanese automobiles to the United States. Japan, however, responds: "The United States must first examine why American automobiles are not welcomed in Japan."

Opening the rice market is one of the "economic conflicts" in which the United States has long stuck to its own stand. Japan has excess rice every year, Japanese people do not like imported rice, and peasants are especially opposed to American rice because it lowers the price of their own rice. Farmer support constitutes an important part of the votes of the Liberal Democratic Party. If the Liberal Democratic Party makes a concession on the issue of rice, this will certainly affect elections. In the face of new U.S. pressure, Miyazawa is prepared to publish a letter to the Japanese people prior

to the arrival of Bush, stressing the importance of the Japanese-U.S. relations and appealing to the Japanese people for cooperation with the United States. This naturally implies that the Japanese people are required to contribute toward a reduction in the surplus of trade with the United States.

#### **The United States Begins Adopting Hostile Attitude Toward China**

As Japan faces increasingly strong U.S. and Common Market resistance and a smaller market, has to attach even more importance to Southeast Asia, China, Hong Kong, and Taiwan, which were originally Japan's traditional markets. The prospects of 14 China's coastal open cities and the development zones of south, central, and east China, are especially brilliant; their potential is tremendous. Japan is in a favorable geographic position and will not give up.

Immediately after "4 June," the United States adopted a hostile attitude toward China. Since then, economic sanctions continue; after the disintegration of the Soviet Union, the United States remains dissatisfied with the socialist system and deliberately opposed China on various pretexts, including human rights. China hopes to have friendly relations with the United States, but continuously opening to the outside world will not work without the support of many countries, including Japan and the Common Market. While some die-hard anti-China forces are running wild in the United States, it is inevitable that China would want to strengthen its cooperative relations with Japan.

After the war, Japan used to regard the United States as first in diplomacy, but after the Gulf war and the disintegration of the Soviet Union, and when the new international order awaits building, Japan has carried out a rather big adjustment of its diplomacy. On the one hand, it wants to be a political power, while on the other, strengthen its role in the Asia region. Sino-Japanese relations are an important component of Japanese diplomacy toward Asia, and Japanese diplomacy toward China is put in a position as the foundation of Japanese diplomacy. Japan has also proposed the establishment of "Sino-Japanese relations in Asia."

The Sino-Japanese relations in the 1990's will tend to be more pragmatic, and from the restoration of the diplomatic relations between China and Japan in 1972 up to the present, relations between the two countries have produced positive effects on the peace and stability of the two countries and Asia. It can be expected that on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, cooperative relations between China and Japan will occupy an important position in the new international order.

**Official Says 1992 'Key' to Beijing's Olympic Bid***OW2301172492 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1645 GMT 23 Jan 92*

[Text] Beijing, January 23 (XINHUA)—The year of 1992 is key to Beijing's bid to host the Olympic Games in the year of 2000, a senior Chinese sports official said here on Thursday.

He Zhenliang, vice-president of the International Olympic Committee [IOC] and president of both the Beijing Olympic Bidding Committee and Chinese Olympic Committee, said painstaking efforts should be made this year to accomplish many important work.

He was speaking at a meeting here on Thursday of the Beijing committee.

The IOC is to decide on the games venue in September 1993.

Chen Xitong, mayor of Beijing and president of the bidding committee, said that Beijing's Olympic bid followed the city's successful hosting of the 1990 Asian Games. It demonstrated the political stability, economic prosperity as well as the determination, courage and strength of the Chinese people, Chen said.

And the enthusiastic support by the Chinese people and overseas Chinese shows the bidding a major event for our whole Chinese nation.

"The people's support is the source of strength for making a successful bidding," Chen said.

After declaring in March 1991 of its intention on the Olympic bid, Beijing formally submitted to the IOC an application on December 4.

According to the profile of construction projects announced at the meeting, a 100,000-seat main stadium, an indoor cycling velodrome, an aquatic sports center, an equestrian sports center, an equestrian sports center, an athletes' village and a main press center will be built in and around the Chinese capital.

And, advised by IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch, the committee has decided to quicken the preparations this year for holding the third Chinese sports arts exhibition.

**SRV Official To Visit Moscow, Discuss Debts***OW2301133292 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1248 GMT 23 Jan 92*

[Text] Hanoi, January 23 (XINHUA)—Russia and Vietnam will soon start discussing the issue of debts owed by Hanoi to the former Soviet Union, a Russian official said here today.

Russian Ambassador to Vietnam Rashid N. Khamidulin told a press conference he hoped Vietnamese Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Nguyen Dy Nien would talk about the debt issue during his visit to Moscow next week.

Then experts from both sides could negotiate some specific terms to determine the timetable, quantity, phrases and ways for repaying the debts, he said.

Vietnam owed an estimated 10 billion rubles to the Soviet Union and over 60 percent of this belonged to the Russian Federation, the ambassador revealed.

The debt issue was discussed on several occasions last year, he added.

Khamidulin said it was very important that Hanoi has spoken of returning the money in due course.

However, some specific terms such as the ways of repaying still required further negotiation, he said.

Khamidulin admitted Vietnam could not repay the whole sum at once.

But Hanoi could first return one part of it, he said.

This issue had to be resolved, he added.

**United States & Canada****Bush To Propose Cuts in Multi-Warhead Missiles***OW2301171192 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1609 GMT 23 Jan 92*

[Text] Washington, January 23 (XINHUA)—U.S. President George Bush will announce soon a proposal on sharp cuts in the nation's long-range multi-warhead nuclear missiles and call on former Soviets to match with similar moves, THE NEW YORK TIMES [NYT] reported today.

The plans will be unveiled in Bush's State of Union address next Tuesday and some of the cuts would be made unilaterally, while others would hinge on the response of the four former Soviet republics with long-range nuclear weapons, the report said.

The reduction involving both land- and submarine-based missiles will go beyond the initiative of last September in which Bush called for negotiations to eliminate land-based multi-warhead strategic missiles of both the United States and the former Soviet Union. The Bush administration said then that cuts in submarine-based warheads were not considered.

The reductions would represent a further recognition by the administration that large nuclear arsenals are no longer needed and that Washington's strategic goals are better served by encouraging the former Soviet republics to curtail their most threatening class of nuclear weapons, the silo-based SS-18's and SS-24's, the NYT said.

The American cuts could be reversed if the republics snubbed the offer, but given their pressing need for Western economic assistance, administration officials believe that the timing is right to coax broader nuclear cuts. The nuclear arms reductions could also serve the

political purpose of blunting calls from democrats in congress to make deeper reductions in Pentagon spending, the newspaper reported.

### Southeast Asia & Pacific

#### ASEAN Foreign Ministers Hold Plenary Session

OW2301125192 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1240 GMT 23 Jan 92

[Text] Singapore, January 23 (XINHUA)—Foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) ended their plenary session here today.

Singaporean Foreign Ministry Spokesman Bilahari Kausikan said the foreign ministers during today's session exchanged views on the senior officials' recommendations about the Malaysian proposal of forming the East Asian Economic Caucus (EAEC) and agreed to submit them to the heads of governments for consideration.

The EAEC proposal was conceived by Malaysian Prime Minister Mohamad Mahathir in late 1990, suggesting the grouping to be an exclusive body excluding such major ASEAN trading partners such as the United States, Canada, EC, Australia and New Zealand.

The ASEAN senior officials have suggested to strengthen the ZOPFAN (Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality) around the treaty of amity and cooperation and the foreign ministers conferred on this subject, especially on whether the treaty would be opened to the countries outside of the region, he said.

The spokesman did not give details about the foreign ministers' discussion on the matter, but said there were some differences and "some political objections surfaced" during the session.

The treaty, which was signed in 1976 in Bali, Indonesia, provides all countries to settle their disputes through peaceful means.

The current provision of the treaty is clear and relevant, but the foreign ministers have no authority to amend them so they agreed to submit the issue to the heads of governments to consider, he added.

The foreign ministers will join a joint plenary session with the economic ministers Friday to finalize the ministerial report, the draft agreements and the fourth ASEAN summit declaration pending submission to the summit meeting scheduled here next week.

All the foreign ministers from the ASEAN members—Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines and Thailand—attended the session today.

#### Thailand Embassy Delegation Visits Jilin

SK2401084892 Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese  
28 Dec 91 p 1

[Text] At the invitation of the Jilin Provincial branch of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, the three-member delegation from the Thai Embassy in China led by (Huasinu Liangmahasang), commercial counsellor of the Thai embassy in China, visited our province today. In the evening, Vice Governor Liu Xilin met with and feted the Thai guests at Jixiang Hotel in Changchun.

The main purpose of the Thai guests' visit is to understand our province's economic and trade situation, to investigate further development of bilateral cooperation, and to hold talks on the trade fair to be held in Bangkok, Thailand, in February 1992. Vice Governor Liu Xilin introduced to the guests our province's natural situation, trained personnel and technology situation, and the economic and trade development situation, and happily reviewed the history of friendly contacts between our province and Thailand during the past few years. He said: The contacts between Jilin Province and Thailand are frequent, the relations have been good, and good economic and trade relations have been established. He expressed the hope that, through this visit and the trade fair scheduled to be held in Thailand next year, both sides will further strengthen mutual understanding and friendly cooperation and will strive to promote the economic and trade development of both sides.

Responsible comrades of the provincial Commission for Promoting Economic Relations and Trade, and the provincial Council for Promotion of International Trade were present at the meeting.

### Near East & South Asia

#### Continuing Reportage on Visit by Israel's Levi

##### Nations Establish Diplomatic Ties

OW2401112292 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0938 GMT 24 Jan 92

[By reporters Chai Shikuan (2693 0013 1041) and Feng Xiuju (7458 4423 5468)]

[Text] Beijing, 24 January (XINHUA)—Qian Qichen, representative of the Chinese Government, and David Levi, representative of the Israeli Government, simultaneously raised their pens this morning to solemnly sign the communique establishing diplomatic relations between China and Israel, thereby opening a new page of relations between the two countries.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Israel not only indicates that contact between the two countries is entering a new stage but also means that China has established normal diplomatic relations with all countries in the Middle East region.

The communique—written in Chinese, Hebrew, and English—says: "The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of Israel have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level effective 24 January 1992.

"The Government of Israel recognizes that the government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government representing the whole of China, and that Taiwan is an inalienable part of the territory of the People's Republic of China.

"The two governments have agreed to develop friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and two peoples on the basis of the universally recognized principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual nonaggression, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence."

The signing ceremony took place in the Presidential Pavilion of the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse. In the middle of the long table covered with green velvet stood China's five-star red flag and Israel's national flag of blue stripes on a white field with the Star of David in the middle.

At 1055, State Councillor and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, who had just returned from a six-nation African tour, and Israeli Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister David Levi, who is currently visiting Beijing, sat down at the long table and signed their names on the communique on behalf of their respective governments. After that, the two foreign ministers exchanged texts of the communique, and the Chinese and Israeli officials present applauded to offer their congratulations.

This historic event was recorded by dozens of Chinese and Israeli reporters along with reporters from other countries using pens, cameras, and video cameras.

#### Levi Reads Statement

TA2401070092 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew  
0554 GMT 24 Jan 92

[Report from Beijing by political correspondent Arye Golan]

[Excerpts] Shalom from Beijing. The following is the joint statement signed this morning in Chinese and Hebrew at the Chinese Government's official guest house by David Levi, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Qian Qichen, the Chinese foreign minister and state councillor. [passage omitted]

[Begin Levi recording] I am honored to bring to my people the contents of this historical document which we—the Chinese foreign minister and myself—have signed in the name of our respective governments. The Government of the State of Israel and the Government of the People's Republic of China have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level as of 24 January 1992.

The Government of the State of Israel acknowledges that the Government of the People's Republic of China is the only legitimate government representing all of China and that Taiwan is an inseparable part of the territory of the People's Republic of China.

The two governments have agreed to pursue friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and the two nations on the basis of the recognized universal principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual nonaggression, nonintervention in the other side's domestic affairs, equality, mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence.

The document is signed: Qian, state councillor and foreign minister; Levi, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

Now to what the document does not mention: Good luck, mazel tov, and all the best. [end recording]

Afterward, the two smiling foreign ministers answered reporters' questions. The Chinese foreign minister said: Yes, China will use its clout with its Arab friends to promote the peace process. David Levi was asked about China's arms sales to Arab countries, worth billions, which have continued even after the peace process was launched. Let us hear his reply:

[Begin Levi recording] We have discussed the arms race, which runs counter to the peace process; the two are mutually exclusive. I believe it would be unfair to say that this pertains to China alone; the same can be said about the superpowers and about countries friendly to Israel which have made similar deals. This principle should be applied to all countries; they should all agree on it together. I believe the dialogue between us, the openness, the diplomatic ties, and, I believe, the friendship which was reflected in the patience and openness, the desire to listen, explain, convince, to seek a process—all these will help us move toward our goal. I believe in this, provided of course all the sides take part in this positive and constructive process. [end recording]

Levi and Qian are now having lunch together, and later today our foreign minister will meet with Chinese Premier Li Peng.

#### Qian Qichen, Levi Comment

CM2401124192 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0852 GMT 24 Jan 92

[Text] Beijing, Jan 24 (XINHUA)—Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen said here today that the establishment of Sino-Israeli diplomatic relations has turned over a new leaf for the friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries.

Visiting Israeli Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister David Levi said the establishment of diplomatic relations will open up a new era of understanding and cooperation concerning bilateral relations. He called today "a day of historic significance indeed."

The two ministers made the remarks during the talks they held in the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse here today.

Levi said that Israel and China should not only strengthen bilateral cooperation but should also make concerted contributions to world peace.

According to a Chinese official, the two ministers exchanged views on bilateral relations and international issues of common concern in a friendly atmosphere.

Levi gave an account of Israeli developments in various fields, including agriculture, science and technology, culture and trade, saying that the two countries can cooperate in these fields.

Qian said the two countries can make contacts in these fields, exchanging information and gradually conducting some cooperation.

Levi briefed Qian on Israel-Arab Washington talks and Israel's ideas about the multilateral Moscow talks scheduled for next week, stressing that peace is the only choice concerning the Middle East issue.

He said that the Middle East peace process is irreversible.

Qian gave an account of China's principled position on the Middle East issue, saying China always supports solving the issue by political means.

Qian noted that the Middle East peace talks are now under way and the third phase of the conference will begin soon. He added that China welcomes and supports this favorable development.

Qian said that, in terms of the talks, both sides should be sincere, adopt flexible attitudes, and make the necessary compromises and concessions.

He said that the issues of the occupied Arab land and the restoration of the Palestinians' legitimate national rights should be resolved and that the sovereignty and security of all the countries in the Middle East—including Israel—should be respected and guaranteed.

Levi invited Qian to visit Israel at a convenient date. Qian accepted the invitation with pleasure.

At the beginning of the talks, Qian extended a warm welcome to Levi, describing his first visit to China as "a historic visit".

Following the 100-minute talks, the two foreign ministers were interviewed by Chinese and foreign correspondents.

Qian Qichen said that the talks had proceeded very well. Regarding bilateral relations, both sides agreed that China and Israel may carry out exchanges and cooperation in many fields.

Sino-Israeli cooperation is beneficial to both sides and has good prospects, Qian added.

When asked about the Mideast peace process, Qian Qichen said that China hopes the Middle East peace process will continue to move forward, not backward.

Asked what role China will play in the upcoming Middle East peace talks in Moscow, Qian Qichen said that the Middle East peace talks constitute a rather long process. The Moscow talks, the third phase, is part of the whole process.

China, which did not take part in the first two phases of the talks, will present its position in Moscow on the settlement of the Middle East as well as China's views on the issues which need to be resolved at the multi-party conference.

Qian said that an agreement should be reached at the upcoming Moscow conference—mainly through peace talks among the parties concerned, and China will make efforts to help push the peace talks forward.

He noted that China has good relations with the Arab countries and can make its efforts to this effect.

He said: "We also believe that the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Israel will play a positive role in pushing forward the Middle East peace process."

Levi said that he and Qian Qichen "had had very good talks in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, which had helped promote Israeli-Chinese relations." Both sides have agreed to develop cooperation in many fields.

Qian hosted a luncheon in honor of Levi and his party today.

### Li Peng Meets Levi, Praises Ties

OW2401111492 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1100 GMT 24 JAN 92

[Text] Beijing, January 24 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng today described the joint communique on the establishment of China-Israel diplomatic relations signed between the two foreign ministers as "a major event in the history of bilateral relations."

"It is worthy to be congratulated," said Li while meeting with visiting Israeli Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs David Levi here this afternoon.

On behalf of the Chinese Government and in his own name, Li extended a warm welcome to Levi and his party.

[Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew at 0830 GMT on 24 January carries a similar report which adds the following: "Chinese Premier Li Peng met with Foreign Minister David Levi this morning. The Chinese premier said that the establishment of ties is an important step in the history of the two nations and reiterated that China has always held the position that Israel has the right to exist and that this right should be recognized. He added that countries should maintain direct ties, even in the face of social and ideological disagreements, rather than not have any ties at all."]

Levi said he had awaited a meeting with Li for a long time, adding that he was very pleased and honored to sign the joint communique with his Chinese counterpart Qian Qichen.

Referring to the international situation, Li said profound changes have taken place in the world which is not in peace and tranquility.

He noted that people are paying great attention to the situation in Europe. The situation in the Middle East is another focal point that people are concerned about.

Li said China will attend the third phase of the talks on the Middle East question to be held in Moscow, adding that it is China's hope that the two sides, the Israeli side in particular, will take a flexible attitude so as to enable the talks make progress in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions.

He said China deeply expresses its sympathy with the Jewish nation's sufferings in history. This nation is a diligent and wise nation, bringing out many well known thinkers and scientists.

Following the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, Li said, they will be able to cooperate in some areas.

The two countries also have their respective strong points. Bilateral cooperation will benefit them both, he added.

During the meeting, Levi briefed Li Peng on Israel's views on the Middle East situation, saying that the Middle East peace process has brought hope to the people.

He said Israel is willing to cooperate with China in every field step by step.

Present on the occasion was Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen.

#### **Levi To Seek Arms Sales Halt**

*TA2301164692 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew  
1500 GMT 23 Jan 92*

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister David Levi will tomorrow discuss plans for stopping the supply of Chinese weapons to the Middle East. Levi declared that at the first stage Israel will demand tighter control on all arms sales to the region. Our political correspondent Natan Gutman reports from Beijing:

The Israeli delegation has completed its preparations prior to the political discussions with Chinese officials tomorrow. Besides signing the agreement establishing diplomatic relations between the two countries, Israel will propose a series of steps to forge a basis for Israeli-Chinese cooperation. Israel will propose setting up a joint Chinese-Israeli committee for common projects, headed by the two countries' foreign ministers. The construction of an Israeli agricultural farm in China, similar to the one set up in Egypt, is also being considered.

A significant portion of the talks will be devoted to discussions of the proposals on disarmament and arms control in the Middle East in preparation for the multi-lateral talks in Moscow.

Foreign Minister David Levi told Israeli correspondents today that all the arms suppliers, including the PRC, must act together in this sphere. They must respond in principle if they are willing to halt the supply of arms to the Middle East, and whether—as a first stage—they will accept effective mechanisms to supervise and control all weapons sales.

Levi added that Israel and the United States are cooperating together to monitor arms deals and to track the movements of scientists from certain disciplines. Before any substantive discussions with the Chinese can be undertaken, however, the official ceremony establishing relations between the two countries must take place tomorrow.

Deputy Chinese Foreign Minister Yang Fuchang today promised that there will be no linkage between relations and progress on the peace process. [passage omitted]

#### **Predicts Compliance**

*HK2401110292 Hong Kong AFP in English 1028 GMT  
24 Jan 92*

[Text] Beijing, 24 Jan (AFP)—Israeli Foreign Minister David Levi predicted here Friday, hours after China and Israel established diplomatic relations, that Beijing would restrict future arms sales to the Middle East.

"I believe that the fact we are listening to one another will somehow stem this flow of arms," Levi told a press conference after talks with his Chinese counterpart Qian Qichen following their joint signature of a document establishing diplomatic ties.

Israel, which supplied military equipment to China in the 1980s, is now concerned about Beijing's massive sales of arms and nuclear technology to countries such as Syria, Iraq, Algeria, Iran and Pakistan.

The Israeli minister described his two-hour talks with Qian as "amicable," saying the new climate was conducive to "fruitful" cooperation.

Qian said China would "make efforts to push forward the (Middle East) peace process," in which the establishment of ties with Israel would play a "positive role."

The move will enable China to participate in the multilateral round of peace talks, due to begin in Moscow Tuesday.

Levi, who arrived Wednesday for the first official visit by an Israeli minister to China, will leave Sunday for Moscow. He also had talks with Prime Minister Li Peng Friday.

### **Israeli Panel Decides on Expulsion of Palestinians**

*OW2401104192 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1023 GMT 24 Jan 92*

[Text] Cairo, January 24 (XINHUA)—An Israeli military appeals panel overturned one expulsion order, but upheld the deportation of other 11 Palestinians accused of anti-Israeli actions, reports from Jerusalem said.

The panel Thursday reversed the deportation order of Iyad Jawdah, a 28-year-old student at Bi'r Zayt University and resident of the West Bank town of al-Birah, saying he lacked a long enough jail record to warrant expulsion.

"The Israeli Army has less serious means at its disposal than deportation with which to halt his activities," the panel said in a statement.

Jawdah is currently jailed without trial on a so-called administrative detention order issued 10 months ago.

But the board upheld a decision to deport four other Palestinians from the West Bank, bringing to 11 the number of deportation orders upheld by Army appeals boards.

A military board in the Gaza Strip approved orders earlier this week to deport seven Palestinians from the area, prompting their appeal to the Israeli Supreme Court where the case is pending.

The 12 deportations were ordered on January 2 after the killing of an Israeli in the occupied territories, the fourth since October. But the suspects were not accused of the murders, only of unspecified anti-Israeli excitement.

Israel was condemned by the U.N. Security Council for the deportation orders, and Arab countries delayed the start of the second round of Middle East peace talks in Washington to protest.

Human rights groups have argued Israel's deportations are a violation of international law on treatment of residents of occupied territories. But Israel maintains that the law does not apply to the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Since the start of a four-year uprising in the occupied territories, Israel has deported 67 Palestinians accused as leaders of the unrest.

### **Lebanese Premier Urges Pressure on Israel**

*OW2401012392 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0047 GMT 24 Jan 92*

[Text] Beirut, January 23 (XINHUA)—Lebanese Prime Minister 'Umar Karami today praised the relations between China and Lebanon as "noble and pure."

At a meeting here with Chinese Ambassador Yang Yihuai, Karami said, "We are proud of the friendship and cooperation between our two countries."

He said that "China has consistently been supporting the just cause of the Lebanese people as well as that of the Arab nation."

Karami expressed hope that the Sino-Lebanese relations will grow continuously.

At the meeting Karami briefed the Chinese ambassador on the latest developments and growing tension in south Lebanon.

The meeting was arranged as part of the Lebanese Government's diplomatic efforts to urge the international community to exert pressure on Israel to halt its military action in south Lebanon.

The Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army earlier this week annexed the northern sector of the village of Rashaf to Israel's self-proclaimed "Security Zone" in south Lebanon, provoking a protest from Lebanon to the U.N. Security Council about "Israel's repeated aggression."

Karami has also summoned ambassadors of the other permanent members of the United Nations—the Russian Federation, the United States, France and Britain for the same purpose.

### **'Analysis' Discusses 'Turbulent' Algeria Situation**

*HK2201134092 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
19 Jan 92 p 6*

["News Analysis" by Ke Yuelin (2688 2583 7207):  
"Turbulent Situation in Algeria"]

[Text] After Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid announced his resignation on 11 January, the High Security Council decided on 12 January that the second round of Assembly elections, originally scheduled for 16 January, would be canceled. On 14 January, Algeria formed a Higher State Council, headed by Mohamed Boudiaf and charged with managing state affairs.

The current changes in the Algerian situation began surrounding Assembly elections. The first round of Assembly elections in Algeria was conducted on 26 December 1991. The National Liberation Front, which had been in power for quite some time, won only 15 of the 231 seats, while the opposing Islamic Salvation Front won 188 seats. People predicted that the Islamic Salvation Front would undoubtedly secure a majority of seats in the second round of elections. At this time, the announcement has canceled the second round of elections, inter-party conflicts have become more tense, and the future developments of the situation become the focus of attention.

The changes in Algeria's political situation can be traced back to October 1988. At that time, riots erupted in approximately 20 provinces. To ease social conflicts, President Bendjedid amended the Constitution and "recognized the right to establish political organizations," that is, let other political parties be established and participate in elections. After the new constitution was adopted, nearly 40 new political parties were established. These parties ran in the June 1990 local elections (including provinces, cities, and townships), and the

result was that the Islamic Salvation Front demonstrated its capabilities for the first time, winning in 32 of the 48 provinces and in 55.42 percent of the cities and towns—thus becoming a challenge to the ruling National Liberation Front.

After the local elections, the Islamic Salvation Front stepped up its activities in the localities where it had been successful and actively popularized Islam. The Islamic Salvation Front advocated setting up a country that combines politics with religion and practices Islamic law. To force the government to abolish the two newly formulated election laws and to hold presidential election ahead of schedule, it organized an eternal nationwide general strike beginning 25 May 1991. Thereafter, President Bendjedid ordered the postponement of the Assembly elections, which had been scheduled for 27 June, to December.

The results of the first round of elections indicated that the Islamic Salvation Front won an overwhelming victory. Some analysts thought that, to some extent, this reflected the people's worries about the deteriorating economic situation.

Algeria is a developing country; its primary economic bases are petroleum and natural gas; and it relies on the income from exporting hydrogen carbide industrial products. Since independence, Algeria has actively developed heavy industry while neglecting agriculture and light industry to the extent that shortages of daily necessities emerged. After taking office, President Bendjedid adjusted the national economy to achieve balanced development among the various sectors of the national economy and to satisfy the people's basic needs. His efforts had some results. Because its economic structure has not fundamentally changed, however, Algeria's economy is influenced to a great extent by the increase or decrease in the prices of industrial of petroleum and natural gas products. In the 1980's, the several sharp decreases in the prices of petroleum and natural gas products on the international market dealt serious blows to Algeria, which witnessed negative economic growth and a sharp decrease in income and foreign exchange. The government had no choice but to adopt an austerity policy to reduce state subsidies, and the result was a shortage of materials, tight supply, and high prices.

Serious unemployment was also a cause of social instability. Algeria's population growth rate is quite high; it has an annual growth rate of 3.5 percent. At present, 75 percent of the population are young people under the age of 25. Due to the shrinking economy, the number of unemployed has risen, and the unemployment rate is 25 percent. In some big cities it reached 40 percent, and the unemployment problem is particularly acute among young people.

The changes in the Algerian situation have aroused earnest responses inside and outside the country. Medani, chairman of the Islamic Salvation Front, signed a communique which warned the government not to intervene in the elections.

Shortly before that, in Algiers, some 300,000 people demonstrated against fundamentalism. Arab countries have expressed "worries" about the situation in Algeria and hoped it could "maintain stability." The developments in Algeria have aroused concern in the Arab world as well as in the international community.

## Sub-Saharan Africa

### CPC Delegation Visits Tanzania on African Tour

#### Meets Tanzanian Party Leader

OW2301080292 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0745 GMT 23 Jan 92

[By Pei Shanqin: "CPC Delegation Holds Talks With General Secretary of CCM"]

[Text] Dodoma, January 23 (XINHUA)—Zhu Liang, head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, held talks here yesterday afternoon with Horace Kolimba general secretary of the Tanzania Ruling Revolutionary Party (CCM). They briefed each other on the affairs and situation of their respective parties and countries and exchanged views on the international situation and issues of common concern.

Zhu Liang is now visiting the country leading a delegation of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC).

Kolimba spoke highly of the friendly cooperation between the two parties and two countries. He said Tanzania has received generous aid from China in various fields and has learned a lot from China's reform and open policies. He hoped these friendly cooperative relations continue to develop.

Zhu Liang reaffirmed that the Chinese party and government would continue to carry out the independent foreign policy of peace and develop the existing friendly cooperative relations between the two parties, two countries and two peoples.

The two sides exchanged views on the reform and perfection of political and economic structures in light of the actual conditions of their own respective countries. They also had a discussion on cooperation between the two parties.

In the evening, General Secretary of CCM Kolimba gave a banquet in honor of Zhu Liang and his entourage.

The CPC delegation arrived in Tanzania on January 20, for a good-will visit to the country.

#### Discusses Ties With Premier

OW2301095792 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0751 GMT 23 Jan 92

[By Pei Shanqin]

[Text] Dodoma, January 23 (XINHUA)—Prime Minister John Samuel Malecela of Tanzania met here yesterday afternoon with the visiting delegation of the Communist Party of China (CPC) headed by Zhu Liang, head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee. The two sides exchanged views on the inter-national situation and their bilateral relations.

Malecela expressed his warm welcome to the CPC delegation, and highly praised the friendly cooperative relations between the two parties and the two countries. He said that the Tanzanian people and government will never forget the economic assistance given by China. He hoped the two countries would strengthen their economic cooperation in more diversified forms.

Zhu Liang conveyed the regards from Premier Li Peng to Prime Minister Malecela.

He said the Sino-Tanzanian friendship is built on a sound basis and the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government attach great importance to the friendship with Tanzania. Under the joint efforts of the two sides, the Sino-Tanzania friendly cooperative relations will continue to develop, he added.

Giving an account of China's political and economic situation, he stressed that it is very important to properly deal with the relations between reform, development and stability. He explained that the aim of reform is to attain development, and stability is a very important precondition for reform and development.

In the evening, the CPC delegation paid a courtesy call to Kawawa, vice chairman of the Tanzania ruling Revolutionary Party. Both sides recalled the traditional friendship between the two countries. They believed in common that the friendly cooperative relations between the two parties and two countries face a good future.

#### **Meets President, Zanzibar Officials**

*OW2301224292 Beijing XINHUA in English  
2118 GMT 23 Jan 92*

[Text] Dar es Salaam, January 23 (XINHUA)—Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi said today the developing nations should be wary of changes that may disturb their basic structures, thus causing hardships and suffering instead of desired social progress.

Mwinyi made the remarks during a meeting in Dodoma this morning with a visiting Chinese Communist Party (CPC) delegation led by Zhu Liang, head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee.

Mwinyi, also chairman of the Tanzania's ruling Revolutionary Party (CCM), said that the friendly cooperative relations between Tanzania and China, particularly in the economic field, should be pushed forward in various forms at present time.

Zhu Liang also expressed the hope for further cooperation between the two parties and the two countries.

Zhu said that the developing countries should introduce changes in phases while maintaining the existing structures in operation.

Meanwhile, President of Zanzibar Salmin Amour, who is also the second president of Tanzania, met with the visiting CPC delegation in Zanzibar this afternoon. The two sides praised their friendly cooperative ties and exchanged views on the international situation.

The CPC delegation arrived in Tanzania from Zambia on January 20. This is the second leg of its three-nation Africa tour which will also take it to Mauritius.

#### **West Europe**

##### **Li Peng's Upcoming European Tour Previewed**

###### **Further on Vice Minister's Comments**

*OW2301125992 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1101 GMT 23 Jan 92*

[Text] Beijing, 23 Jan (XINHUA)—Jiang Enzhu [1203 1869 2691], vice minister of foreign affairs, told XINHUA today that Premier Li Peng's forthcoming visit to Italy, Switzerland, Portugal, and Spain will promote friendly relations and cooperation between China and these four countries, and the visit will also have positive effects on the improvement of relations between China and West European countries, and on the development and preservation of world peace and stability.

Premier Li Peng will visit the four countries from 27 January to 6 February. He will also address the opening ceremony of the annual convention of the World Economic Forum at the invitation of its president, Mr. Klaus Schwab. Premier Li's visit to Italy and Portugal is to reciprocate the China visits made by the Italian and Portuguese prime ministers. The visit to Switzerland will be first one made by a Chinese premier, and the visit to Spain will be the first one made by a Chinese premier in recent years.

The World Economic Forum is an international nongovernmental organization set up to discuss economic issues of the world, and promote international economic cooperation and exchange. An important occasion with international influence and multilateral activities, the forum's annual convention in Davos, Switzerland has attracted the participation of leaders and political and economic celebrities from many countries. Premier Li Peng will be the highest-ranking Chinese leader to attend the meeting, although Chinese representatives have attended it over the years.

Jiang Enzhu said: Enormous and profound changes have taken place in the world in recent years, especially in Europe. After experiencing a period of twists and turns, China and some Western European countries have improved their relations noticeably and are heading toward full normalization. During the visit, Premier Li Peng will discuss with leaders of the four countries ways

to expand bilateral cooperation, promote the development of bilateral relations, and promote mutual understanding by exchanging views on major international issues of common concern. He said: Although China is far away from Western Europe, friendly contacts between their peoples can be traced back a long time. Following the founding of New China, China's relations with countries in Western Europe continued to expand and strengthen. Switzerland was one of the first countries in Western Europe to recognize China; Italy, Portugal, and Spain established diplomatic ties with China one after another during the 1970's. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and these four countries, bilateral cooperation between them has developed in all areas, governmental and nongovernmental contacts have increased, and economic and trade cooperation has expanded. Italy is China's major trade partner in Western Europe, and economic and trade cooperation between China and Spain, Switzerland, and Portugal has been developing steadily in recent years. China and Portugal officially signed the Joint Declaration on the issue of Macao in 1987, and the highly successful cooperation between the two sides in implementing the declaration has opened good prospects for the development of their relations.

He said: Although China and Western Europe differ in social systems and ideologies, as well as in historical traditions and cultural backgrounds, the two sides do not have direct conflicts of interests. Facts show that the two sides can fully develop normal state relations. As long as the two sides follow the principles of seeking common grounds while preserving differences, respecting one another, not interfering in one another's internal affairs, and benefiting one another on an equal footing while handling their mutual relations, the relations between China and countries in Western Europe certainly can continue to develop soundly.

He said: "We believe that Premier Li Peng's forthcoming visit to Western Europe not only will promote understanding, cooperation, and friendship between China and these four countries, but will also promote the development of friendly relations and cooperation in all areas between China and all West European countries, and the visit will also have positive effects on peace, stability, and development of the world."

### Italians Hail Visit

OW2401023892 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0222 GMT 24 Jan 92

[Text] Rome, January 23 (XINHUA)—Leaders of Italian organizations with close Chinese ties have hailed the coming visit to Italy of Chinese Premier Li Peng as one of great significance for bilateral relations.

Vittorino Colombo, chairman of the Italian-Chinese Economic and Cultural Exchange Association, told XINHUA that the two-day visit, starting on January 27, was of special importance because of "the normalization of Sino-European relations".

Colombo, who has been working to develop Italian-Chinese relations for the past 20 years, said, "Italy has always worked as a link in maintaining Sino-European ties."

He believes that China, along with Europe and Japan, will play a decisive role in establishing a new world parity.

He also praised China's foreign policy, saying that Italy and China shared similar views on the issues of Gulf war, Middle East peace talks, the recognition of independence of three Baltic states, nuclear non-proliferation and the control on arms sales.

Giulio Orlando, chairman of the Italian-Asian Association, said in an interview with XINHUA that the Chinese premier's visit would be "another leap forward" in Italian-Chinese relations.

He was happy to see that China had made tremendous progress since opening its doors to the outside world a decade ago.

Orlando, who is also a senator, said he planned to organize another meeting on Italian-Chinese relations in Beijing in July this year. A similar meeting took place last July in Italy.

Marco Francisci di Baschi, chairman of the Italian-Chinese Association, told XINHUA that Li Peng's visit was very important because it would be the first of its kind since China normalized its relations with Europe.

He said China's foreign policies had been active and effective and well received by Western countries.

## Political & Social

### Zhao Reportedly Found Guilty of 'Milder Crime'

HK2401000392 Hong Kong THE STANDARD  
in English 24 Jan 92 p A-1

[By Cheung Po-ling]

[Text] Disgraced Communist Party General Secretary Zhao Ziyang had been found to have committed a milder crime of "violating the party's internal discipline" during the upheavals of 1989, Chinese sources said yesterday.

However, the outcome of a top-level investigation into charges of him "splitting the party" and "supporting rebellion" has been held over since last summer for announcement at an appropriate time.

Hong Kong stock market yesterday reacted positively to the news, with stocks vaulting over the 4,600 mark in the Hang Seng Index for the first time.

On Wednesday, the market rose on the back of the visit to Shenzhen by paramount leader Deng Xiaoping and his elderly colleagues to discuss greater reform and openness.

Sources said the report made by Wang Renzhong, who headed the investigation team into Mr Zhao's alleged crimes, found that the former party chief had "violated the party's internal discipline" by revealing the party's secret during a meeting with former Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in May 1989.

He told Mr Gorbachev it had been decided at the 13th Communist Party National Congress that then semi-retired Mr Deng had the final say on all the major matters of the country.

But Mr Wang's report also cleared Mr Zhao from the charges of "splitting the party" and "supporting the rebellion".

Sources said Mr Deng, who had always stepped in to limit the campaign against Mr Zhao, was generally satisfied by Mr Wang's findings.

The patriarch also approved a proposal by Mr Wang to arrange a new job for Mr Zhao as vice-chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference but Mr Zhao rejected the offer.

Sources said the release of Mr Wang's report had been delayed for some time partly because of Mr Zhao's rejection of the new offer.

Mr Deng also favoured a further delay in releasing Mr Wang's report because domestic tension had been running high since late June when the former Soviet Union opted for a democratic socialist road.

Sources said that if the report had been made public at that time, the conservative leaders of the party were prone to regard the findings as being "too lenient" towards Mr Zhao.

Sources said a more favourable social atmosphere would warrant the disclosure of the outcome to the party cadres.

Analysts said the Deng-led faction was obviously gaining the upper hand in the power struggle within the party since result [as published] of Mr Zhao's case had remained unchanged in the past six months, despite the dramatic dissolution of the Soviet Union.

### Reportage on Deng's Shenzhen, Zhuhai Inspection

#### Said To Require Assistance To Walk

HK2401025892 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese  
23 Jan 92 p 2

["Special dispatch" by staff reporter Chu Chan-kang (2612 3277 0474): "Deng Xiaoping Plants Mountain Banyans"]

[Text] Shenzhen (MING PAO)—Deng Xiaoping, senior leader of the CPC, inspected China's largest road transportation terminal, Huanggang, and was briefed by the person in charge on recent developments and the latest information on road transportation linking Shenzhen and Hong Kong. Deng Xiaoping was very much interested in the situation regarding the construction of Shenzhen Port and listened carefully to the report by the officials concerned. He also looked at the scale of Huanggang Port from a high vantage point and at Lok Ma Chau, on the Hong Kong side, across the Shenzhen River.

In addition, yesterday, Deng Xiaoping went sightseeing with President Yang Shangkun for the first time since arriving in Shenzhen. They went to Shenzhen's Xianhu Botanical Gardens and both visited the rare plants section.

According to a gardener, Deng Xiaoping and Yang Shangkun walked toward the rare plants section in single file. Yang Shangkun walked faster, while Deng Xiaoping followed. However, Deng Xiaoping walked with the help of two persons and stopped halfway to look at a "ruffian tree" with great enthusiasm. Deng said with deep feelings that humans resemble this kind of tree because they can develop well when there is good soil and cultivation.

Deng Xiaoping, Yang Shangkun, and Deng's eldest son, Deng Pufeng, his daughter-in-law, and grandson planted two "mountain banyans" in Xianhu. According to information, the trees are cultivated by the gardeners themselves.

Another source said Deng Xiaoping had inspected some hi-tech factories in Shenzhen.

#### Looks 'Frail'; To Rest for 'Few Days'

HK2401103192 Hong Kong AFP in English 1000 GMT  
24 Jan 92

[Text] Hong Kong, 24 Jan (AFP)—Chinese patriarch Deng Xiaoping looked frail and had to be assisted during his visit to Shenzhen this week, a source said Friday, contradicting earlier reports that the Chinese leader looked well.

"Deng didn't look very healthy," a reliable source close to Shenzhen Public Security Bureau told AFP Friday. "He appears to be weak and had to be assisted most of the time."

When he spoke an aide or a family member had to repeat what he said because of his old age, the security source disclosed.

The 87-year-old leader was to rest for a few days in Zhuhai, neighbouring the Portuguese enclave of Macao, before continuing his tour of this prosperous region of southern China, sources said Friday.

But sources close to the Zhuhai government said that during his short break Deng would take the time to listen to reports on the development of the area, one of the special economic zones introduced by the Chinese leader a decade ago.

"Deng Xiaoping is just an ordinary Chinese citizen and there is no need for publicity.... it is not like an emperor making an inspection tour in olden days," one of the sources said.

Deng retired from the last of his official posts in 1989 although he is thought to have the final word on important policy decisions.

There was no media coverage of the visit and security was tight, with local security officials barred from carrying weapons. Only Deng's personal bodyguards were armed, the security source in Shenzhen said.

Deng, who arrived in Zhuhai late Thursday after a four-day visit to Shenzhen, which he last visited eight years ago, will leave on Sunday for either Guangzhou or Shantou to spend the winter away from the harsh climate of Beijing.

Leftist newspapers in Hong Kong had said the Chinese leader looked healthy during his rare public appearance.

Deng spent four days visiting the country's most free-wheeling Special Economic Zone of Shenzhen bordering on Hong Kong before heading to Zhuhai.

Under strict security, Deng on Thursday visited Shenzhen's stock market—which opened in 1991 and is one of China's two exchanges.

He reportedly said the stockmarket was operating well because it enabled people with savings to help assist economic development.

Deng arrived with his family in Shenzhen on Monday accompanied by President Yang Shangkun and other top officials.

The aging Chinese leader's last public appearance was a year ago when he visited Shanghai also during the Lunar New Year holidays.

### Yang Shangkun To Visit Zhuhai

HK2401023692 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese  
24 Jan 92

[Report from Zhuhai: "Deng Xiaoping Arrives in Zhuhai, Yang Shangkun Returns to Guangzhou First"]

[Text] Deng Xiaoping, his eldest son Deng Pufang, and other family members arrived at Zhuhai's Jiuzhou Port at about 1600 local time on Thursday from Shenzhen. Deng and his family were met by some deputies attending the national judicial work conference and Zhuhai city responsible officials at the ferry terminal.

After Deng Xiaoping arrived in Shenzhen, he met with Qiao Shi, member of the Political Bureau Standing Committee, and other officials who were presiding over the national judicial work conference in Deng's living place, and listened to Qiao Shi's report.

It is affirmed by sources that PRC President Yang Shangkun accompanied Deng Xiaoping in his inspection tour in Shenzhen in the past few days, but Yang left Shenzhen yesterday for Guangzhou, and will then go to Zhuhai on 25 January.

According to sources, during Deng Xiaoping's inspection tour in Shenzhen, he favorably commented on Shenzhen's development and said that running the special economic zones is a correct policy. He also said that our work in the future should continue to be focused on economic construction, and the special economic zones should score greater successes.

According to sources close to official authorities, Deng Xiaoping will stay in Zhuhai for a longer time. He will have a rest and will also learn more about the situation of the special economic zones. During his stay in Zhuhai, he will visit one or two high-tech industrial enterprise, and will inspect the western district of Zhuhai and listen to reports about Zhuhai's general development program.

### Qiao Shi in Zhuhai for Security Meeting

HK2401002492 Hong Kong THE STANDARD in English  
24 Jan 92 p A-1, A-3

[By Harald Bruning and Cary Huang]

[Text] China's paramount leader Deng Xiaoping and other elderly statesmen yesterday arrived in Zhuhai, where the party's police chief Qiao Shi had presided over a public security meeting.

However, President Yang Shangkun, who had been with Mr Deng in Shenzhen over the past few days, did not go to the Special Economic Zone (SEZ), bordering Macao.

A municipal government official confirmed that Mr Deng's entourage of family members, support staff and bodyguards arrived in Zhuhai yesterday afternoon.

Party leaders said to be accompanying Mr Deng included Bo Yibo, Gu Mu, Wang Renzhong, General Liu Huaqing and General Chen Zaidao.

The whole port area of Zhuhai's Jiuzhou Harbour, where Mr Deng's group landed, was cordoned off by heavy security.

Mr Deng was whisked off in a tightly guarded convoy of limousines to the nearby Shijingshan Tourist Resort, about five kilometres away from Macao.

Since yesterday morning, the resort had been cordoned off to tourists by a large number of security personnel.

Zhuhai Mayor Liang Guangda was believed to be staying with Mr Deng at the high-class resort.

Macao Chinese community leader Ma Man-kei and a few senior officials at Macao's XINHUA NEWS AGENCY are expected to see Mr Deng in Zhuhai.

Both Mr Deng and President Yang Shangkun may stay in Guangdong for the Chinese New Year on 4 February.

Mr Deng is expected to meet more retired party elders and senior leaders in the southern province, sources said.

"Mr Deng will stay in Guangdong for longer if other senior statesmen will go there," a source told THE STANDARD yesterday.

Mr Deng said Bo Yibo, vice-chairman of the influential the party's Central Advisory Commission, who paid a visit to Shenzhen last month, recently advised "old comrades to personally inspect the southern provinces and SEZs".

#### **Li Peng Said Also in Zhuhai**

HK2401001192 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 24 Jan 92 p 1

[By Kent Chen in Zhuhai]

[Text] Mr Deng Xiaoping's swing through the Special Economic Zones moved back to Zhuhai yesterday amid reports that the Prime Minister Mr Li Peng had also turned up there.

Mr Deng took a ferry across the Pearl River Delta while his motorcade drove from Shenzhen to meet him at the pier in Zhuhai and take him to the Shijingshan Tourist Centre, near the Zhuhai city centre shortly before noon.

Mr Deng did not go outside the 100-room hotel popular with Hong Kong tourists and security guards at the main entrance turned everyone away.

Another major hotel, the Zhuhai Holiday Resort, was also closed to tourists until tomorrow while a major conference on security work was being held there.

It remained unclear whether Mr Deng would attend the conference, but sources said his current trip was more for sightseeing than work conferences.

During a brief visit to Zhuhai before travelling on to Shenzhen last Sunday, Mr Deng indicated that he would be returning for a longer stay.

Mr Deng's wife, Zhuo Lin and daughters Deng Nan and Deng Rong are accompanying the 87-year-old patriarch.

He visited the Shenzhen Stock Exchange during his four-day stay in the city.

One source said he has given his full backing to its development, as it was a good way to absorb idle funds for investments.

It would further help make the economy prosper, he said.

#### **Bo Yibo Supports Shenzhen Price Reform Program**

HK2401013392 Hong Kong THE STANDARD in English 24 Jan 92 p A-6

[By Cary Huang]

[Text] One of China's conservative party elders gave his full backing to the sensitive price reform programme in Shenzhen when he paid an unpublicised visit to the Special Economic Zone recently, Chinese sources said yesterday.

Bo Yibo, vice-chairman of the influential party's Central Advisory Commission, hailed the price reform in Shenzhen as "a miracle" last month when he toured China's boldest zone bordering Hong Kong.

Mr Bo also said paramount leader Deng Xiaoping recently advised retired former comrades to make use of winter time to make inspection tours to the southern open regions.

"Old comrades should go personally to examine the changes there and get first hand information on the latest development of the regions if their health conditions permit," Mr Bo quoted Mr Deng as saying.

A Shenzhen source quoted Mr Bo—one of the "eight old men" said to be conservative but yet influential in China's politics—as telling a meeting of local party and government officials that the zone had performed miracles in its price reform drive in the past decade.

"The zone has worked wonders in its price reform in, not only China, but also in the socialist world [sentence as published]. It has gone smoothly in transferring almost 97 percent of the commodities and services from a planned price system into one largely regulated by the market force," Mr Bo said.

"We have gained experiences in our successful experiments with reform in the zones in the first stage in the past decade. What we should do in the next step is to deepen these experiments and search how to expand it to the other places of the country."

Sources said Mr Bo gave high praise to the pioneering role played by Shenzhen in reform experiments in past decade, saying its experience is a treasure to the rest of the country.

"If what we have experimented with has been successful, why shouldn't we expand it to other parts of the country," Mr Bo said.

Chinese economists pointed out that the statesman's remarks were an important signal that China was to revive its controversial price reform programme, stalled when inflation went out of control with a bank rush and panic buying in the summer of 1988.

Mr Bo quoted Mr Deng as telling some old comrades: "You could find out whether our policies in the past decade are successful or fail only when you get enough first hand information on the regions."

#### **Li Peng Chairs State Council Executive Meeting**

*OW2401140392 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1136 GMT 24 Jan 92*

[Text] Beijing, 24 Jan (XINHUA)—Premier Li Peng presided over the 96th Executive Meeting of the State Council today. The "(Draft) Tax Collection Management Law of the People's Republic of China" and the "Outline for the Chinese Children's Development Program in the 1990's" were examined and adopted at the meeting.

During the examination of the tax collection law, participants to the meeting noted the promulgation of the "Provisional Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Tax Collection Management" by the State Council in 1986, which provided a legal basis for and systemization of tax collection. However, with the development of our country's national economy in recent years and the deepening of the reform of the economic structure, a higher demand has been placed on tax collection work. Participants to the meeting agreed that formulation of a tax collection management law will benefit the further improvement of our country's tax collection system and will play an important role in enhancing management over tax collection, safeguarding the implementation of the taxation laws and regulations of the state, maintaining the rights and interests of the state, and protecting the legitimate rights and interests of the taxpayers. The meeting decided to hand over the draft law to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress for examination after making amendments.

The meeting also examined and approved in principle the "Outline for the Chinese Children's Development Program in the 1990's." The program is the action plan of the Chinese Government to implement the two documents adopted by the world summit on children's affairs held by the United Nations in 1990. The two documents adopted at the UN summit meeting were the "World Declaration on the Subsistence, Protection, and Development of Children" and the "Action Plan To Implement the World Declaration on the Subsistence, Protection, and Development of Children." The UN

documents put forward major goals for the subsistence, protection, and development of children in 2000. The State Council will hand the "Outline for the Chinese Children's Development Program in the 1990's" to the headquarters of the United Nations after amendment.

#### **Li Ruihuan Speaks on Creative Film Production**

*OW2301190592 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1134 GMT 23 Jan 92*

[By Central People's Broadcasting Station reporter Luo Guanxing (5012 6034 2502) and XINHUA reporter Sun Benyao (1327 2609 1031)]

[Text] Beijing, 23 Jan (XINHUA)—At a discussion meeting with delegates to a meeting on creative films and TV serials on the important themes of revolutionary history held in the Great Hall of the People today, Li Ruihuan, Standing Committee member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, pointed out that the party Central Committee's call for ideological propaganda work in 1992 stresses the central point of economic construction and stepping up propaganda of reform and the open policy required of literary and art circles, as well as publication circles, which would involve focusing their work on producing creative films and TV serials and making the industry flourish.

Leading Comrades Li Ruihuan, Li Tieying, Ding Guangen, Wang Renzhi, Zhu Muzhi, Gao Di, and Ai Zhisheng met with delegates to the meeting on creative films and TV serials on the important themes of revolutionary history before the discussion meeting.

Li Ruihuan said: Last year witnessed a bumper harvest of creative films and TV serials on the important themes of revolutionary history. A number of high-quality films and TV serials were produced in succession. They reproduced on movie and TV screens scenes of important significance in the history of revolutionary struggles waged by the Chinese people in an artistic way and successfully created the splendid images of the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation. Such excellent productions as the films "Kaitian Pidi" [Creation of the World], "Mao Zedong and His Son," "Great Decisive Battles," and "Zhou Enlai" and the TV serials "Mao Zedong and His Fellow Villagers," "Soong Ching Ling and Her Sisters," and "Handshake of the Titans" have evoked enthusiastic applause from the vast numbers of the masses, had widespread and far-reaching influence in society, and presented a generous gift to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the founding of the party.

He pointed out: A nation needs its own epics to sing the praises of its heroes. The arduous process the Chinese people have endured in overthrowing the three big mountains [imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucratic-capitalism] and founding New China under the leadership of the CPC is itself a long epic of magnificent scope, with countless soul-stirring historical events and heroic figures moving one to song and tears. Reproducing them

on the theatrical stage through creative production of films and TV serials on the important themes of revolutionary history has extremely important significance at present for arousing the national spirit of the Chinese nation to make unremitting efforts to improve itself and educating the masses of the people and, in particular, the vast numbers of youngsters to carry forward the glorious revolutionary tradition of the party.

Li Ruihuan said: Besides fully affirming contributions made by film and television artists toward the literary and artistic boom of recent years, we should notice that our works still fall far short of the growing demand of the general public, both in terms of quantity and quality. To meet the needs of the times and fulfill their bounden duties, our film and television workers should concentrate on creative pursuits, promote literary and artistic activities, and provide a greater quantity of good movies and television programs to the people. Production of movies and television programs on major themes of revolutionary history is an important activity in promoting literary and artistic pursuits.

He said: Our country is currently experiencing an unprecedented period of vigorous development. Rallying around the party Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core, people throughout the country keep pushing the great cause of the four modernizations forward. New achievements and heroic figures have emerged constantly, providing an inexhaustible source of material for modern themes of creative works. Our artists should train their cameras on this era and on the bustling life in our sprawling motherland. They should exploit their talent in depicting the people's creative spirit characterized by bold explorations and constant pioneering efforts in carrying out reforms and opening to the outside world. They should also give full play to their talent in portraying the Chinese nation's heroic spirit of remaining a strong pillar in the face of various pressures and hardships. This will enable our people to gain a better understanding of their own strength from movies and television programs, to have greater confidence, and to summon more courage in creating a better future for the motherland.

Li Ruihuan stated: To promote literary and artistic activities, film and television workers must further pursue the study of Marxist theory and truly reflect the essence of life and the inevitable trends of history by observing life, improving their understanding of life, and directing creative endeavors from a Marxist perspective. They must go further into the thick of life, learn from the people, and exploit their ample experience in life to find subject matter, refine their themes, and mold exemplary characters, in order to truly mirror the people's struggles and hopes in their works. They must maintain the direction of "serving socialism and the people" as well as the principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend," so that they can diversify the themes, subject matter, forms, and styles of movies and television programs under the general direction of serving the drive of socialist construction and the

people. This will give the people a wider selection of literary and art programs. Film and television workers must also enhance unity within their ranks to create a united, democratic, and harmonious environment and atmosphere in which everybody will feel relaxed about contributing his wisdom and talent to promoting literary and artistic creations.

Li Ruihuan expressed the hope that the masses of film and television workers will closely feel the pulse of the times, keep pace with current developments, produce more quality works to greet the 14th National Party Congress, and make greater contributions to promoting our country's national culture during the new year.

Comrades Ding Guangen and Li Tieying also spoke at the meeting. They praised the tireless efforts made in recent years by film and television workers with assistance from various sectors to produce popular works of good quality. Besides stimulating the people's cultural pursuits, film and television workers have conducted lively education on patriotism and socialism among the people. Ding Guangen and Li Tieying expressed hopes for continued efforts and fresh contributions to further stimulating film and television endeavors.

Wang Renzhi, director of the CPC Central Committee's Propaganda Department, chaired the discussion meeting. Other speakers at the meeting included Ding Jiao, head of the leading group in charge of producing movies and television programs on the major themes of revolutionary history; Li Xiepu, director of the feature film "Kaitian Pidi" produced by the Shanghai Film Studio; Yan Minjun, director of the Changchun Film Studio; Zhu Xijuan, deputy director of the Shenzhen Television Station and director of the Shenzhen Television Art Center; Pan Xia, director of the television series "A Handshake of the Titans" and "Soong Ching Ling and Her Sisters" produced by the China Television Production Center; and Liu Mingtai, deputy director of the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee's Propaganda Department.

The seven-day meeting on creative films and television series on the major themes of revolutionary history will end on 24 January.

#### **Personnel Minister Discusses Intellectual Work**

HK1501012192 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese  
No 48, 2 Dec 91 pp 4-6

[Report by staff reporter: "Zhao Dongwan on Strengthening, Improving Work for Intellectuals"]

[Text] Recently, Zhao Dongwan, minister of the state's Ministry of Personnel, was interviewed by this reporter on the issue of further strengthening and improving work for intellectuals. He dwelt on the importance of the intellectual work, the existing problems, and the tentative ideas regarding the future work of the Ministry of Personnel in this aspect.

## I

Zhao Dongwan said: "As a principal force in socialist construction, intellectuals are playing an important role in the modernization drive, reform, and opening to the outside world. Since the founding of the PRC, the party and state have attached great importance to intellectual work. Comrade Deng Xiaoping always stresses that science and technology are the primary productive forces, and that it is necessary to respect knowledge and qualified personnel. The CPC Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin at its core also highly values the intellectual work, proposing to further strengthen and improve work for intellectuals to bring into full play the important role of the vast number of intellectuals in the socialist modernization, reform, and opening up."

Afterward, he stated that in recent years, under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council and in light of the principle of "respecting knowledge and talented people," the personnel departments exerted themselves to do more practical things for intellectuals in the following aspects, in particular:

—**Adopt various measures to raise intellectuals' wage level.** Since the wage reform in 1985, given the relatively insufficient state financial resources, the personnel departments, together with other departments concerned, have successively formulated and promulgated various measures to raise intellectuals' wage level. Among them are adjustment of salary after promotion, evaluation of professional and technical posts, elevation of standard for wages and partial subsidies, amount increase of tax exemption for bonus granted by scientific research, medical, public health, and educational units, institution of remuneration system for teachers' extra teaching hours, provision of duty allowance for scientific and technological workers engaged in the state's key projects of tackling science and technology, increase of salaries for young and middle-aged specialists who have made outstanding contributions, and so forth. In wage adjustment in 1989, the wage standard of professional and technical personnel was again raised. In 1990 and this year, upon approval by the party central authorities and the State Council, government special subsidies were paid to some specialists, academics, and technicians who had made outstanding contributions. The above measures have, to a certain extent, raised the wage level of intellectuals.

—**Reform the positional title system and basically solve the positional title problem that intellectuals have hoped to solve for a long time.** Since 1985, appraisal work to reform positional titles has been conducted, and an appointment system for professional and technical posts has been practiced. Up to the present, the first appointment work in enterprises and institutions has been completed. According to the statistics at the end of 1990, more than 20.46 million professional and technical personnel have been evaluated and appointed for professional and technical posts,

accounting for 84.6 percent of the total number of professional and technical personnel. Of the total, more than 958,000 people were evaluated and appointed at senior professional and technical posts, and 5.43 million people were evaluated and appointed at middle-level professional and technical posts. The above practice has promoted the growth of excellent talented persons, perfected the structure of the contingent of professionals and technicians and, to a certain extent, improved the treatment of professional and technical workers.

—**Promote the rational circulation of qualified personnel and encourage professional and technical workers to enthusiastically plunge into socialist economic construction, solving the problem of some professional and technical personnel who cannot apply what they have studied.** Meanwhile, efforts have been made to remove anxieties and overcome difficulties of intellectuals, helping many of them solve the longstanding problem of being separated from their spouses.

—**Implement the postdoctoral research system on a trial basis, and open up a new path for training young senior scientific research workers.** Since 1985, we have instituted and tried to practice a postdoctoral research system and, so far, have set up 278 mobile stations for postdoctoral scientific research, with 1,100-plus people working in the stations successively. According to a survey conducted at the end of 1989, the 261 postdoctorate scholars who worked earlier in the stations had undertaken and engaged in 414 items of the state's key projects for the Seventh Five-Year Plan period and other high-tech research projects. Many of them were given rewards at state, provincial or ministerial levels.

—**Do a good job of training, selecting, and commending senior special personnel, promoting the growth of fine talented people.** Since 1984, the state has conducted work every two years to select young and middle-aged specialists who have made outstanding contributions, and altogether 2,800 people or so have been selected in four batches. More than 25,000 specialists with outstanding achievements were also selected in various regions and departments successively, and a series of policies and measures were formulated and put into practice, giving some preferential treatment to the specialists in terms of salaries, housing, as well as medical and traffic services. The institution and implementation of the system have played a positive role in training excellent young and middle-aged qualified personnel, and developing a common practice of respecting knowledge and talented people. In addition, measures have been taken to foster the growth of young and middle-aged professional and technical personnel so as to alleviate the problem of qualified personnel shortfall.

Meanwhile, further education for professional and technical personnel has been earnestly conducted, with some 20 percent given further education each year. In the meantime,

management and service work for the returned personnel not belonging to educational institutions has been stepped up, and specialists residing in foreign countries are also enthusiastically appealed to to return and work in the motherland. Besides, a system for contacting intellectuals has also been instituted, and earnest attention is paid to the ideological and political work.

## II

Zhao Dongwan said: Over the past few years, some achievements have been scored in the intellectual work; however, there are still a few comparatively prominent problems pending for further study and solution.

First of all, the distribution of the ranks of professionals and technicians has yet to be adjusted, and the problem of qualified personnel shortfall is still relatively conspicuous; waste in professional and technical human resources is serious, and the problem of personnel outflow is still awaiting a proper solution; the professional and technical personnel's living conditions are still comparatively low, and this is particularly conspicuous with the intellectuals working in government organs. In addition, the problem of the egalitarian "big rice pot" has not been fundamentally resolved.

## III

Touching on the personnel departments' tentative ideas on how to strengthen and improve the work for professional and technical personnel in the Eighth Five-Year Plan period, Zhao Dongwan said: In the future, it is necessary to further promote the professional and technical personnel's ability to suit the needs of development in socialist economic construction. However, it is even more important to better adjust the structure, enhance the quality, and build up a contingent of professionals and technicians with higher standard, optimum structure, and rational distribution so as to suit the needs of realizing the second-step strategic objective for our socialist modernization drive.

During the Eighth Five-Year Plan period, positive and effective measures should still be adopted in the building of professional and technical ranks with a view to fostering the growth of young and middle-aged professional and technical personnel and mitigating the impact of "talented people shortfall." To solve this problem, it is necessary to start with the following three major tasks: setting high requirements on them while giving them a free hand in work, creating necessary working and conditions for them, and adopting proper policies and measures toward them.

With regard to the issue of setting high requirements on the professional and technical personnel while giving them a free hand in work, we should guide the young professional and technical personnel in taking the road of combining themselves with workers and peasants as well as with the practical conditions, and help them establish a correct world outlook and outlook on life. We should encourage them to work in the forefront of

production and scientific research, and priority should be given to the personnel who have made achievements in the first-line practical training when there are opportunities for advanced studies, overseas work, increase of salaries, and selection of cadres.

It is necessary to boldly use the backbone young and middle-aged professional and technical personnel, letting them shoulder heavy burdens and perform their duty independently. A certain number of young and middle-aged technicians should be absorbed to participate in various scientific and technological foundation projects, and excellent young and middle-aged professional and technical personnel should constitute a considerable proportion in the administrative and business leading cadres of the basic-level units, various academic organizations and committees, specialist committees in appraisal and examination organs at all levels, and in consultative committees at all levels.

In terms of creating conditions, young scientists training funds should be founded in departments and units in which conditions exist, and stress is put on supporting the young talented people who have shown or are beginning to show exceptional ability. On this basis, development for postdoctoral work should be further boosted.

The following policies and measures will be taken to encourage the growth of excellent young and middle-aged professional and technical personnel during the Eighth Five-Year Plan period. Apart from normal system of promotion, those below 35 years of age can be promoted to associate professors, associate research fellows, deputy chief physicians, and senior engineers, and those below 40 years of age can be promoted to professors, research fellows, and chief physicians, so long as they have a high standard of talent and have realized fruitful achievements and made outstanding contributions in order to be qualified for such posts. Their promotion will not take up the quotas for professional and technical posts of the basic-level units.

Zhao Dongwan said: During the Eighth Five-Year Plan period and in the coming 10 years, along with the economic development of the country, the living condition of the professional and technical personnel will continue to be improved. In the educational, scientific research, and public health institutions in which there are large numbers of professional and technical personnel, a set of wage systems suited to the characteristics of intellectual work should be instituted step by step. The new wage system will encompass a competition mechanism, and establish a normal promotion mechanism so that the wage level of the professional and technical personnel will, on the whole, be in keeping with their role and position, thus gradually straightening out the wage relations between mental and physical labor as well as among the intellectuals.

With regard to the near-term arrangement, he said. Some urgent problems will be settled first, i.e., first of all, a proper gap between the new and old personnel should be

**maintained, and basic wages should be properly increased; priority should be given to the improvement of remuneration of the professional and technical personnel with outstanding achievements; during the Eighth Five-Year Plan period, continuous efforts should be made in the work of paying special government subsidies to the specialists, academics, and technicians with outstanding achievements, and the selection work of young and middle-aged specialists with outstanding achievements should continue to be conducted; the duty allowance for the personnel engaged in the state key scientific and technological research projects should be properly increased; and the living conditions of postdoctoral scholars should continue to be improved.**

With regard to the long-term arrangement, he said: Reform of the wage system in institutions will be carried out to cut off its linkage with the wage system of government organs and enterprises. Under the new wage system, wages will be defined in line with the posts, ranks, levels, and contributions of the professional and technical personnel so as to overcome egalitarianism. Meanwhile, the wage system of government organs should also be reformed step by step, and earnest efforts should be made to do the insurance and welfare work well in the course of insurance and welfare system reform.

Talking about the reform of positional titles, he stressed: **During the Eighth Five-Year Plan period, the main direction of the positional title reform is to make overall consideration combining the reform of positional titles with that of wages, and to make an overall plan for further study and improvement of positional title reform, studying ways to institute and perfect the systems of academic and technical titles as well as of professional and technical post appointments, which are in keeping with our national conditions.**

Touching on how to do a good job of senior personnel management and service, he said: During the Eighth Five-Year Plan period, it is necessary to intensify the management and service work of senior personnel, taking control of a high-standard, backbone contingent of professionals and technicians and, through them, getting into contact with and bringing along the entire ranks of professional and technical personnel. We should discover, control, and take firm hold of a number of high-standard specialists in various trades and fields of learning to form a national team through the measures of selecting specialists for special government subsidies, selecting young and middle-aged specialists with outstanding achievements, stepping up the echelon building of leaders in their chosen fields of learning, and instituting the postdoctoral research system. In addition, it is necessary to persist in a system of having contact with the specialists, listening to their opinions and proposals, and giving full scope to their role. It is necessary to vigorously conduct activities to commend and publicize the achievements of fine specialists to set an example among the professional and technical personnel, and further promote the formation of the common practice of "respecting knowledge and talented people."

Zhao Dongwan also talked on the issues of raising the professionals' and technicians' vocational quality and their ideological and theoretical level, establishing a mechanism for circulation of talented people step by step, and promoting the rational circulation of talented people. He said: The main objectives of work to circulate talented people during the Eighth Five-Year Plan period are to form a new mechanism for circulation of talented people, perfect the building of a supporting statute, and establish a normal order of circulation of talented people.

In conclusion, Zhao Dongwan said: The professional and technical personnel of our country are shouldering the double responsibility of socialist spiritual and material civilizations, and they are the major force in realizing the magnificent goal of the cause of socialist revolution and construction. One of the focal points in building up the professional and technical contingent during the Eighth Five-Year Plan period is to generally enhance the political quality of this contingent, developing it into mainstay ranks with higher Marxist theoretical level that are both socialist-minded and vocationally proficient so as to suit the needs of development of our country's socialist modernization drive.

#### **'Newsletter' on Intellectual Property Law**

OW2401072992 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 2106 GMT 23 Jan 91

["Newsletter" by XINHUA reporters Chen Xianxin (7115 2009 9515), Fu Gang (0265 0474), and Wu Jincai (0702 6930 2088)]

[Text] Beijing, 24 January (XINHUA)—The notion of intellectual property is gradually permeating Chinese society. To many people, intellectual property is a new concept. However, certain things about it are not unfamiliar to the general public.

#### **Intellectual Property Coexists With the Commodity Economy**

Competitions among authors over who gets a publication byline occasionally occur, as do disputes over contribution fees.

Faking brand name products has become an increasingly common phenomenon among enterprises, and anticounterfeiting battles have intensified.

A rural enterprise claiming that it had mastered the technology to restore used lift-top cans went to a renowned beverage factory in Guangdong to demonstrate its technology. The factory, however, was on a different wavelength. It felt that the technology could be used to counterfeit its brand-name beverages, and a lawsuit followed.

There are also quite a few instances where intellectual property is respected. For example, some intelligent people sell their inventions after obtaining patents. In so doing, they not only provide good opportunities for

enterprises to develop themselves further, they also receive greater remuneration for their intellectual labor.

It is not difficult to discern that at the center of all those disputes and instances dealing with intellectual property is economic benefit, which is an inevitable issue of the commodity economy.

Under the "Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization" of 1967, intellectual property includes the following objective rights: 1) productions in the literary, artistic, and scientific domain; 2) performing artists' performances, sound recordings, and broadcast programs; 3) created material in all aspects of human activity; 4) scientific discoveries; 5) external designs for industrial products; 6) trademarks for merchandise and services, and names and symbols for business firms; and 7) protection against inappropriate competition and protection of all other rights in industrial, scientific, literary, or artistic fields that result from intellectual activity. In short, intellectual property comprises the rights over the creations of human intellectual labor.

According to Shen Yaozeng, deputy executive president of the China Society for the Study of Intellectual Property, in the past, under the product economy, China did not think much of the results of humans' creative mental work as a kind of property, an intangible property. Consequently, China made no effort to protect it. It was not until China launched itself on the path of the commodity economy that protection of intellectual property was brought up.

### Great Progress

During the "Cultural Revolution," China suspended the system of contribution fees for publications for 10 years. This practice of trampling on intellectual property was halted in 1977.

Soon afterward, a new "Trademark Law" was promulgated in August 1982, providing effective legal protection for trademark owners' rights. In March 1984, the "Patent Law" went into effect after being under deliberation for years. Under the law, for the first time, China formally recognized the concept that "results of intellectual labor are a kind of merchandise." The law was particularly formulated in line with international practice and the basic principles of pertinent international conventions. In September 1990, the "Law Governing Authors' Rights" was released to the public, with many of its provisions based on international practice and treaties, including automatic protection for copyrights and the general term of copyright protection as the life of the author plus 50 years. The law also makes some provisions for the protection of computer software, about which foreigners have long been concerned. The State Council also promulgated special regulations protecting computer software.

With the aforementioned laws and regulations, a legal system protecting intellectual property has basically taken shape in China. To adapt to new situations and

move closer to international standards, the "Patent Law" and the "Trademark Law" will be revised, with the aim of expanding the scope and term of protection.

Because intellectual property right protection is a major world trend, China has to follow international practices in establishing this protection system. As a matter of fact, historically speaking China has already participated in these matters in the international community: on 3 March 1980 China sent in an instrument of accession to the secretary general of the World Intellectual Property Organization which became effective on 3 June of the same year; on 19 December 1984 China again sent in an instrument of accession to join the "Paris International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property" which became effective on 19 March 1985; on 4 July 1989 China again sent in an instrument of accession to join the "Madrid Agreement on International Registration of Trademark" which became effective 4 October of the same year; and presently the Chinese Government is establishing ties with international organizations and will soon apply for the membership in two international conventions—the "Berne International Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works" and the "World Copyright Convention."

These intellectual property systems which have begun to take shape are by no means a mere scrap of paper. The government has made tremendous efforts to implement them; therefore, these systems spur the commodity economy. The achievements are obvious: China now has more than 300,000 valid registered trademarks, and has accepted and handled over 200,000 applications for patent rights to inventions and to practical, new exterior designs at home and from abroad. China has granted more than 80,000 patent rights, of which over 30,000 have been applied for in China by 66 countries and regions. Over the past few years, in order to protect intellectual property, the courts, the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, the State Patent Office, and other departments have handled several thousand cases involving infringement upon patents, trademarks, and copyrights.

Perhaps people will be astonished by how numerous these infringement cases are. However, this precisely shows from another angle the awakening of the Chinese people's consciousness regarding intellectual property.

### Let Knowledge Create Wealth

Intellectual property has opened a gate to the commodity economy for the Chinese people. Even in our everyday life, when an old lady prepared for her guests a delicious mandarin fish with brown sauce, some guest will appropriately compliment: With this skill you can apply for patent rights. Then another guest may talk about transferring the patent right, or mention the opening of a special restaurant, or touch upon an approach to prosperity....

This may be regarded as progress which has been made under an imperceptible influence in China's society. Advertisements in newspapers and magazines often

carry eye-catching contents about transferring inventions. When news media report a new patent, the patent right holder will soon attract the attention of many representatives of medium-sized and small enterprises. News and hearsay about a certain technology saving a plant from bankruptcy have encouraged people to worship patents, inventions, and technology.

Liu Kaihe, a peasant of Yutangxi village, Qiancheng township, in Hongjiang, Hunan, who grows fruits even knows how to create a "Hunan Hongjiang trademark for his candied oranges, tangerines, and peaches. What is more, the State Trademark Office has approved his application.

A number of self-employed garment manufacturing households in Dongerbao in Liaoyang, Liaoning, were starting to imitate whichever brand is best known. While in competition, they came to understand the meaning of property rights. They registered four trademarks at the State Trademark Office for their use. As a result, the reputation of their town as "leather jacket country" spread far and wide. Their business is brisk.

Large corporations and plants regard trademarks and famous brands as the life of an enterprise. When Guangdong's beverage "Jianlibao" was imitated frequently, a set of "Regulations on Awarding Those Who Report Fake 'Jianlibao'" was immediately instituted. They even assigned personnel to exclusively engage in lawsuits against fake "Jianlibao" cases in all localities.

All this is phenomena which can appear in China's society only after the commodity economy has begun to flourish. Intellectual property is itself a branch of profoundly mysterious knowledge. Today we have a good opportunity to let it enter our economic life and become our greatest wealth.

According to experts on trademark management, when a joint venture uses a trademark it uses the trademark in a very outstanding manner. It does not stress the commonly used name of its product. Yet in China, when packing a commodity, quite a few state enterprises often give prominence to another name of a product, its nickname, the commodity name, and the name of the place where the product is made, all of which are not protected by law. As a result, it is difficult for consumers to be impressed by the trademark.

China is a country where qualified personnel are legion and knowledge is boundless. Sometimes rights for its unique technology and famous brands are also infringed upon. However, China does not have many experts who are capable of adeptly winning lawsuits through debates in the international court.

It is necessary for us to further popularize the sense of intellectual property in China's society.

### Official on Foreign Trademark Protection

OW2401113892 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1120 GMT 24 Jan 92

[Text] Beijing, January 24 (XINHUA)—In recent months China has imposed high penalties on firms and factories which have turned out products imitating overseas trademarks.

Since last June, according to Li Jizhong, chief of the Trademark Bureau under the State Administration of Industry and Commerce, the industrial and commercial administration departments throughout the country have punished the firms that have produced fake "Crown" suitcases, "Adidas" clothing, "Sprite" soft drinks, "Levi's" blue jeans, and "Goldlion" ties, shirts, and leather belts.

Last August, Levi Strauss Co. of the United States charged a Tianjin clothing factory for producing and selling blue jeans with Levi's trademark without their permission.

Investigation shows that the Tianjin firm produced altogether 257,960 pairs of jeans bearing Levi's label, part of which has been sold. The Tianjin Industrial and Commercial Administration has decided to freeze the remaining 156,688 pairs. A penalty will come after further investigation, Li said.

To facilitate the registration of overseas trademarks in China, the government has now designated five agencies including the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, China Patent Agent (Hong Kong) Limited, Shanghai Patent and Trademark Agency and China Trademark Agency as agencies handling trademark disputes involving foreign businesses.

### Further on 'Tightening' Controls

HK1901045492 Beijing CHINA DAILY (BUSINESS WEEKLY) in English 19 Jan 92 p 4

[By Tian Ying: "Trademark Controls Are Taking Effect"]

[Text] Protection of overseas trademarks is tightening up in China and infringements against foreign companies selling goods in China have been halted by Chinese trademark controllers, officials say.

China now has 6,000 trademark officers who have dealt with more than 100,000 trademark violation cases in the last decade.

Due to the stricter control over management of trademarks, the number of applications for trademarks from both domestic and overseas producers have seen rapid increases.

According to the State Administration of Industry and Commerce, about 310,000 trademarks, including 50,000 from overseas, were registered in China by the end of 1991. The number of applications for trademark registration in China exceeded 60,000 last year, about 10,000 more than the annual average in recent years.

The China Trademark Agency of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, a major trademark organization in China, has successfully handled hundreds of trademark infringement cases since the implementation of the Trademark Law of the People's Republic of China on March 1, 1983, said Zhao Xiuying, a lawyer for the agency.

Zhao described several representative cases to show China's determination to protect legitimate product rights.

Several soft drinks appeared in some provinces in South China from 1987 to 1989 bearing trademarks very similar to Pepsi Cola, registered by the Pepsi Corporation of the United States. After repeated warnings by the trademark agency, the producers stopped their infringement.

A foreign-invested company in Ningbo used a trademark "W&W" on their chocolate candies. The packaging of the candies, sold in Beijing and Shanghai, was a clear imitation of the packaging of "M&M" products. The mark was very similar to the trademark "M&M" registered in China in 1983 by Mars Incorporated of the United States for the same kind of candy.

Officials of the trademark agency contacted administrations for industry and commerce in Beijing, Shanghai and Ningbo to handle the case. With the help of the China Trademark Office, the three local administrations of industry and commerce quickly stopped the illegal conduct and all of the imitation packages were destroyed.

A food factory in Shantou Special Economic Zone produced and sold a children's food with packages very similar to the Heinz package with a baby caricature and hoops registered by H.J. Heinz Company of the United States.

The Shantou Suburban District Administration of Industry and Commerce destroyed all the imitation packages and imposed a fine on the factory.

Last year, Beijing was flooded with counterfeit "National" and "National Device" video tapes. The products were very poor quality. Many of them could not be rewound and some even destroyed the magnetic heads of video tape recorders.

Having received claims from the Chinese consumers, the trademark agency did an investigation on the Beijing market and found 11 shops selling the counterfeit products. With the help of the Beijing Administration of Industry and Commerce, the counterfeit products were also found on the shelves of another 171 shops in the capital.

#### Patent Law Amendment Planned

OW2401131092 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1238 GMT 24 JAN 92

[Text] Beijing, January 24 (XINHUA)—China is to amend its patent law by adding importing rights for patentees and prolonging the protection period of patented products from 15 to 20 years.

Gao Lulin, director general of the Chinese Patent Office, told a press conference here today that chemical and medical products, and products made by patented technology will also be granted patent protection.

This is the first time for China to amend its patent law since it was enacted in 1985.

Gao said that the amendment on the protection period will encourage people to do research and work on inventions which need more time.

If the amended patent law is approved by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the highest legislative body in China, it will go into effect January 1, 1993, according to Gao.

#### Military

##### Double Support Services, Requirements Viewed

##### Jiang Greets Meeting on Models

OW1601193492 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1119 GMT 16 Jan 92

[By reporters Liu Huinian (0491 0932 1628) and Luo Yuwen (5012 3768 2429)]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Jan (XINHUA)—A grand national meeting to announce the names of cities and counties having distinguished themselves for their double support services took place at the Great Hall of the People today. The meeting designated 39 cities (and city districts), and counties as recipients of the honorable title as model double support cities and counties, and called on servicemen and people throughout the country to deepen the double support activities and strengthen army-government and army-people solidarity.

Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the Central Military Commission, who is currently on an inspection tour outside Beijing, called the meeting by phone to extend his greetings and congratulate the honor recipients.

During a cordial reception with representatives of the honor recipients before the meeting, Yang Shangkun, Li Peng, Yao Yilin, Song Ping, Zou Jiahua, Yang Baibing, Chen Xitong, Chen Junsheng, and other leading comrades congratulated them and had a group picture with them.

The meeting was cosponsored by the national leading group for double support affairs, the ministry of civil affairs, and the General Political Department of the People's Liberation Army [PLA]. Chen Junsheng, state councilor and chief of the national leading group for double support affairs, chaired the meeting.

Premier Li Peng made an important speech at the meeting.

Li Peng warmly congratulated the honor recipients. He extended cordial regards to officers and men of the PLA

and the armed police force who have contributed significantly to safeguarding national security and socialist construction, to dependents of revolutionary martyrs, disabled revolutionary servicemen, retired servicemen, and cadres retired for recuperation; he expressed his wholehearted thanks to people of all nationalities who care for and support the construction of the people's armed forces.

Li Peng spoke highly of the designation of model double support cities and counties, saying that this is a new idea of promoting double support activities.

Li Peng stressed that China's socialist modernization drive has entered a new historical period. This important period requires people of all nationalities in the country to work hard with one heart and with greater military-government and military-people solidarity so as to provide the essential political guarantee for the nation's socialist modernization. Fundamentally speaking, doing a good job in supporting the military and giving preferential treatment to military dependents and in supporting the government and cherishing the people means doing a good job in preserving the state's lasting peace and safeguarding social stability. Thus, leading cadres of party, government, and military organizations should carry out double support activities firmly and continuously, considering the project a strategic project having a close bearing on the nation's long-range interests.

Since last year, inspired by Comrade Deng Xiaoping's inscription for "model double support cities" and "model double support counties," all parts of the country and all military units have made concerted efforts to make their cities and counties double support models. Provincial-level administrative regions have now designated over 180 model support cities and counties. The development of the drive has effectively upgraded the overall level of double support operation; significantly enhanced the consolidation and development of the new army-government and army-people relations—characterized by "breathing together, sharing the same destiny, and hearts linking with hearts"—and the consolidation and development of political stability and unity; and successfully expedited socialist modernization.

At today's meeting, Zhou Wenyuan, deputy chief of the national leading group for double support affairs and deputy director of the PLA General Political Department, read the "Decision of the National Leading Group for Double Support Affairs About Designating Beijing's Xicheng District and 38 Other Cities (and Districts) and Counties as National Double Support Models" (list of names will be transmitted separately); leading party, government and military comrades presented awards to representatives of the honor recipients; and members of Young Pioneers in the capital presented bouquets to the honor recipients and read a greeting message. Speaking on behalf of the honor recipients, Zhang Weizheng, mayor of Yinchuan City in Ningxia, pledged that they would consider the meeting as a new starting point, work

earnestly, use actual results to reciprocate the party and the state for their concern and encouragement, and live up to their honor.

### Li Peng Addresses Gathering

OW1601155992 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1210 GMT 16 Jan 92

[Speech by Premier Li Peng at a national meeting to name model cities in double support in Beijing on 16 January]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Jan (XINHUA)—Comrades:

The National Leading Group for Double Support, the Ministry of Civil Affairs, and the People's Liberation Army [PLA] General Political Departments are cosponsoring a ceremonial meeting here today to name model cities (counties) in double support work. On behalf of the party Central Committee and the State Council, I extend warm congratulations to the 39 counties (districts) and counties on whom the national honorific title has been conferred. I extend cordial greetings to PLA and Armed Police commanders and fighters who have made great contributions to defending the motherland's security and safeguarding its socialist construction, as well as to families of revolutionary martyrs and armymen, disabled revolutionary soldiers, demobilized armymen, and retired Army soldiers. I also extend sincere gratitude to the people of all nationalities who have shown concern and supported the construction of the people's Army.

Supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary martyrs and armymen and supporting the government and cherishing the people are the fine traditions of our party, our government, our Army, and our people of all nationalities, as well as the magic weapon for winning victories in China's revolution and construction. For more than a half century, the people's Army always stood fast with the people, both in times of revolutionary wars when our party led the people to seize political power and in peacetime when we consolidated political power and carried out socialist construction. The people's Army cherished the people while the people supported their Army. The monolithic unity between the Army and government and between armymen and civilians played a vital role in winning victories in revolution and construction. Since the Third Plenary of the 11th CPC Central Committee convened, armymen and civilians throughout the country, guided by the line of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, which was initiated by Comrade Deng Xiaoping, have, in keeping with the new situation of reform and opening, gone all out to carry forward the fine tradition of Army-civilian unity and launched extensive double support, thereby further strengthening unity between the Army and the government and between armymen and civilians. Following the Fourth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, the State Council, under the leadership of the party Central Committee with

Comrade Jiang Zemin at the core, has further formulated specific policies and arrangements for double support work. As a result, the work has been further improved and a large number of advanced models with the characteristics of the times have emerged. The model double support cities and counties commended today are the outstanding representatives.

The activity to identify model double support cities (counties) is a pioneering undertaking in double support work. Under the unified leadership of party committees and governments at all levels, the activity is primarily aimed at strengthening Army-government and Army-civilian unity and promoting socialist modernization construction and focused on support for the Army, preferential treatment to families of revolutionary martyrs and army men, and support for the government and cherishing people. The activity has integrated the construction of material civilization with spiritual civilization and the strengthening of Army-government and Army-civilian unity with economic and social development. In this way, the activity has fully aroused the enthusiasm of the entire society; enabled double support work to be carried out on a regular, institutional, and systematic basis; strengthened mutual assistance and cooperation between army men and civilians; and fostered a new type of relations between the Army and the government and between army men and civilians, characterized by "sharing weal and woe and linking heart to heart." Comrade Deng Xiaoping's inscription for the model double support cities and counties has greatly inspired activities to identify model double support cities (counties) and exerted a great influence on political life in China.

China's socialist modernization drive has entered a new historical period. Whether or not we can smoothly achieve the second-step strategic objectives of our economic and social development in the 1990's will have a decisive effect on the future of our socialist undertakings as well as on the fate of the Chinese nation. China's socialist modernization drive has been carried out in a complicated and rigorous international environment. The old world setup has been destroyed, and the new one is being established. Facing the fast-changing international situation, the important things we should do are to manage well our own business, develop our economy, and give full play to the virtues of the socialist system. In such an important historical period, we particularly require that people of all nationalities in the country work hard with one heart and one mind and that unity between the military and government and between the military and people be further strengthened to provide an important political assurance for our socialist modernization drive. Basically speaking, doing a good job in supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to the families of revolutionary army men and martyrs and in supporting the government and cherishing the people is doing a good job in ensuring the country's lasting peace and long-term social stability. Party, government, and military leaders at all levels should perceive double support work from such a strategic point of

view, regard it as an important job that concerns the overall situation and that has far-reaching effects, and carry out the work in-depth, constantly, and in a down-to-earth manner.

To do good double support work, we must step up propaganda and educational work. The People's Liberation Army [PLA] under the CPC's leadership is a great wall of steel for defending the socialist motherland and for building socialism with Chinese characteristics. In light of international and domestic situations, party committees and governments at all levels should properly promote national defense education and extensively publicize the people's Army's glorious history and traditions in seizing and consolidating political power and in ensuring that our people can work in peace, as well as its important position and role in safeguarding the motherland's dignity and in maintaining the nation's stability, so that the masses can truly understand that the people would have nothing if there were no people's Army. The PLA should continue to conduct in-depth education in cherishing the people, learning from the people, and working for the people; it should steadfastly carry out its duty of wholeheartedly serving the people; it should firmly establish among the vast numbers of commanders and fighters the idea that they should serve the people because they are from the people; it should enable the officers and men to self-consciously respect the government and cherish the people, to maintain strict discipline, and not to commit the slightest offense against the civilians, so that the masses will always regard the Army as their own Army; it should enable the people's Army and the masses to forever maintain a completely harmonious and flesh-and-blood relationship.

To do well in double support work, we should focus on and implement the party's basic line—namely, with economic development as the center—uphold the four cardinal principles and uphold reform and opening to the outside world. This is the common political conviction of all nationalities in China and is also the political foundation for Army-government and Army-people unity. We must bear in mind the basic interests of the nation, and with economic development as the center, further strengthen national defense. Party committees and governments at all levels must regard the support for efforts to build and reform the Army as their unshirkable responsibility, work hard to help troops stationed in their localities solve the problems of war preparedness, training, defense project construction, and scientific research. They must do a sound job in placing transferred and retired cadres as well as discharged servicemen and in taking care of family members of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen and of disabled servicemen. When the various PLA units complete their war preparedness, training, and other tasks, they must actively participate and support the building of state infrastructure and water conservancy projects as well as public welfare work, courageously take part in rescue and relief work, and spare no efforts to protect state properties and the lives of people.

To ensure the success of double support work and to strengthen Army-government and Army-people unity, it is necessary for the party, government, and Army to work together, and the whole society to form into a combined force. To strengthen national leadership over double support work, the State Council and the Central Military Commission have established "a leading group for national double support work" to centralize the direction and coordination of double support work nationwide. Accordingly, all localities should establish leading organizations for double support work. They must fully exert the coordination and direction role of these organizations and promote the expansion of work in this regard.

Comrades! The socialist modernization drive of China is moving ahead toward the correct objective. Our country's Army-government and Army-people unity has entered a new stage of development. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core, let us do a better job with double support work. With greater success, let us welcome the 50th anniversary of activities to support the Army and give preferential treatment to families of revolutionary armymen and martyrs and to support the government and cherish the people, and let us welcome the convention of the party's 14th National Congress!

#### Yang Baibing Notes Tasks

OW1801004192 Beijing Central Television Program  
One Network in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jan 92

[Report on discussion meeting attended by representatives of model units attending a national conference; from the "National News Hookup" program]

[Text] The All-China Leading Group for Double Support Work [support the Army and give preferential treatment to the families of the servicemen; support the government and cherish the people], the Ministry of Civil Affairs, and the General Political Department of the People's Liberation Army [PLA] this morning invited representatives attending a national meeting to name model cities and counties in double support work to a discussion meeting. [video opens with a long shot showing the leaders seated at a long table on a stage above which hangs a huge red banner inscribed with the words "If the Army and the people are united, who in the world can match them?"] Video then pans slowly to show the leaders on the rostrum, focusing on Yang Baibing who is addressing the gathering]

After hearing the suggestions and proposals of the representatives on further improving the work in the new period, Yang Baibing, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and secretary general of the Central Military Commission, as well as responsible comrades of the Ministry of Civil Affairs and the PLA General Political Department, set concrete requirements for double support work in the days to come.

Yang Baibing said that double support work is a matter of great strategic significance. The situation regarding this work is very good as a result of the efforts of millions of soldiers and civilians. In the days to come we should strive to make this work a regular task and improve its efficiency so as to make this work an important means of upgrading the Army's fighting capacity, enhancing Army-government and Army-civilian unity, and promoting the stability and development of the state.

#### Li Ximing, Chen Xitong Receive Models

OW1901021192 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1109 GMT 17 Jan 92

["Special report" by XINHUA reporter Niu Aimin (3662 1947 3046): "Seventy-Eight 'Double Support' Models Sojourn in Beijing"]

[Text] Beijing, 17 Jan (XINHUA)—Today, the capital of Beijing enjoys brilliant sunshine.

Seventy-eight deputies of China's 39 "double support" model cities (counties), which received the honor titles just now, were invited to the Beijing International Hotel—situated at the center of the municipality—by Li Ximing, secretary of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, and Beijing Mayor Chen Xitong.

At 1400, accompanied by Li Ximing, Chen Xitong, and leading comrades of all departments in Beijing, the 78 deputies entered a reception room in which spring was very much in the air. On the upper side of the reception room was a red banner which read: Warmest Welcome to Deputies of China's "Double Support" Model Cities (Counties). On the tables were cups of green tea, which sent forth wafts of delicate fragrance, expressing the deep friendly sentiments of the people of Beijing.

Li Zhijian, member of the Standing Committee and head of the Propaganda Department of the Beijing Municipal Party Committee, delivered a welcome speech on behalf of Beijing Municipality. He said that deputies of "double support" cities (counties) in all fraternal provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions have brought us their precious experience of "double support" work. This is an encouragement and a spur to the soldiers and people of Beijing.

On behalf of the 78 deputies of China's "double support" model cities (counties), Yusufu Aisha, mayor of Urumqi in Xinjiang, extended thanks to Beijing Municipality for its warm reception. He said that we are here to learn from the people of Beijing and to exchange the experience of "double support" work.

Mayor Yusufu Aisha's speech was repeatedly interrupted by bursts of warm applause.

Li Ximing made an extemporaneous speech, saying this: You deputies have brought us the fine traditions and good experiences of "double support" work in all localities. You are models of "double support" work and have set an example Beijing will learn from.

Major General Li Jinai, deputy director of the General Political Department of the People's Liberation Army [PLA], and leaders of the PLA Beijing Garrison also joined the meeting.

The meeting lasted 20 minutes.

Accompanied by relevant leading cadres of Beijing Municipality, the 78 deputies ascended to the "Starlight Revolving Restaurant" on the 28th floor of the International Hotel and enjoyed the winter sight of Beijing.

#### **Chen Junsheng at Forum**

*OW1801065892 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1218 GMT 17 Jan 91*

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Xu Rujun (1776 1172 0193) and XINHUA reporter Luo Yuwen (5012 3768 2429)]

[Text] Beijing, 17 Jan (XINHUA)—A national conference of office directors in charge of double support work from various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities opened today in Beijing. Chen Junsheng, state councillor and head of the national leading group for double support, as well as Zhou Wenyuan, Zeng Qinghong, Li Changan, and Fan Baojun—deputy heads of the national leading group for double support—attended and spoke at the conference.

The national leading group for double support called for focusing this year's double support efforts on the theme of promoting the country's stable development and strengthening the Army. Under the theme, efforts should be made to enrich and develop double support activities in terms of content and form. Making full use of the political advantage of the solidarity between the Army and the civilian government, and between the Army and the people, efforts should also be made to enhance the unity between the Army and the people and to form a powerful spiritual force that consolidates the socialist system and promotes the country's economic and social progress in an all-around way, thereby providing an important political guarantee for socialist modernization.

The conference noted that with the participation of the party, the government, the Army, and the people, double support work has been in glorious existence for half a century. Next year will mark the 50th anniversary of the double support drive which was initiated by Chairman Mao Zedong and other older-generation proletarian revolutionaries. All localities and military units across the country must take full advantage of this excellent opportunity and, by way of solid work, raise double support activity to a new high. All localities must attach strategic significance to double support work by virtue of its important bearing on the stability and development of the country and Army. They must make additional efforts to publicize the work, to educate the people on double support, and to enhance their guidance in the

effort to create model cities (counties) for double support, thereby ensuring various double support tasks are implemented down to the grass-roots level.

#### **Hu Ping, Zhao Nanqi Speak at Forum**

*OW2101043892 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0956 GMT 20 Jan 92*

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jan (XINHUA)—The Ministry of Commerce and the General Logistics Department and the Navy of the People's Liberation Army [PLA] jointly sponsored a Spring Festival "double support" [meaning "support the army and give preferential treatment to families of revolutionary armymen and martyrs; support the government and cherish the people"] forum on 19 January. Navy Deputy Commander Li Jing and Vice Minister of Commerce Zhang Shiyao briefed those attending the forum on a visit to Xisha of a comfort group organized by the Ministry of Commerce. Hu Ping, minister of commerce, and Zhao Nanqi, director of the PLA General Logistics Department, also spoke at the forum.

Hu Ping said that large numbers of PLA commanders and fighters have made tremendous contributions to guarding the motherland and its frontier. The broad masses of workers and staff members engaged in commerce across the country should learn from the PLA spirit of selfless devotion and provide PLA units with supplies as a political task.

Zhao Nanqi said that the visit to Xisha of the comfort group organized by the Ministry of Commerce was the first visit to the frontier by comfort groups from central state organs. This represents the great support for the PLA units from the Ministry of Commerce as well from 15 million workers and staff members engaged in commerce, and it also constitutes a very big encouragement for the officers and men guarding the frontier. Zhao Nanqi particularly expressed gratitude to the Ministry of Commerce for setting up more stores and cold storage facilities in border areas and providing feed, chemical fertilizers, and soybeans for PLA units.

#### **Commentator's Article**

*HK1501094092 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
10 Jan 92 p 1*

[Commentator's article: "Raise Double Support Work to New Level"]

[Text] The New Year day is just over and the Spring Festival is approaching. The atmosphere of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to soldiers' and martyrs' families, supporting the government, and cherishing the people is becoming thicker. Localities and military units are following the general demand that "soldiers and civilians should share weal and woe and join their hearts together" in carrying out double support activities.

Over the past year, the situation in double support work throughout the country has been good and much

headway has been made. A prominent characteristic is this: Party, government, and military leading organs have actively put into effect the spirit of a national double support work meeting in January last year and proceeding from the strategic high plane of preserving the country's stability and development, have also strengthened their leadership over double support work. Provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities, and military units have formed double support leading groups and strengthened their administrative organs. A new situation has taken shape in which local party committees and governments care for and support army building, and the armed forces "cherish the people, learn from the people, and serve the people." Millions of soldiers and civilians are vigorously carrying out double support activities at various levels, through various channels, and in various forms.

Taking account of the domestic and international situation, localities are focusing on national defense education to propagate knowledge about national defense and national defense construction among the masses. Many localities are fostering the builders and protectors of socialist modernization by running national defense exhibitions, opening juvenile military schools, and providing military training to students. To support the army and give preferential treatment to soldiers' and martyrs' families, localities have actively assisted military units in carrying out military training, construction projects against war, and agricultural and sideline production. They have done a great deal in solving difficulties for military units. Now mass service networks of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to soldiers' and martyrs' families have spread throughout the country's urban and rural areas. At present, the work of providing special care for disabled servicemen and their families is developing toward socialization, systematization, and regularization.

On the part of the armed forces, they have made remarkable achievements in defending the country, preserving social order, supporting economic construction, carrying out socialist spiritual civilization with civilians, observing discipline, cherishing the people, and helping the poor. In particular, last summer some regions in China suffered serious flooding. Soldiers performed meritorious and heroic deeds in combating floods, providing relief aid, saving state property, and protecting the people's lives and property, thereby making major contributions to the fight against floods. They were highly appreciated by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council and acclaimed by the flood victims.

As a result of military and civilian efforts, new achievements have been made in the activity of building double support model cities (counties). At the end of last year, provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities designated some 100 double support model cities (counties) in addition to the 10 double support model cities (counties) cited by the state. This has played a tremendous role in helping double support work to develop in range and quality.

In light of the achievements, we should also soberly understand that there are still shortcomings in our work. They are mainly as follows: There is a lack of balance in double support work in localities, trades, and undertakings. Some localities have not regularized their double support work and apart from some activities during holidays and on festive occasions, regular activities are very few. Some localities are fond of putting up false fronts, and not many practical problems have been solved. We hope that leaders of these localities will pay attention to these problems and seriously solve them.

Disparities in work stem from disparities in understanding. Our comrades should be good at observing problems from a political angle and should deeply understand the far-reaching significance of strengthening unity between the armed forces and the government and between the armed forces and the people. This is precondition for making a success of double support work. Supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to soldiers' and martyrs' families as well as supporting the government and cherishing the people are fine traditions that have taken shape in the prolonged revolutionary struggle and construction carried out by the party, the armed forces, and the people. The People's Liberation Army and the Armed Police Force defend, support, and participate in socialist modernization. Consolidating the socialist system, preserving the unity between different nationalities, ensuring the country's prolonged stability and tranquility, fulfilling the Eighth Five-Year Plan and the 10-Year Program, and overcoming dangers and difficulties in our advance cannot be separated from the firm unity between the armed forces and the government and between the armed forces and the people. Particularly in a complicated and changeable international situation, doing a good job in double support work bears major strategic significance.

In the new year, we should further understand the major significance of double support work, seriously sum up our own experiences, modestly learn from others' experience, do a better job in this work, and produce better results in it. Double support work is a major issue involving the overall situation. The practices of some advanced regions proves that double support work can comprehensively benefit the two civilizations and bring about overall social progress. All-level party, government, and military leaders should take effective measures and pay attention to this work by closely combining it with the party's basic line, with the purpose of promoting the stable development of the country and the armed forces. As long as leaders pay close attention to this work, initiative can be brought into play in all fields and new achievements made in double support work.

### Double Support Guidelines Conveyed in Provinces

#### Quan Shuren at Shenyang Meeting

SK2001043492 Shenyang Liaoning People's Radio  
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Jan 92

[Excerpts] On the morning of 19 January, the Shenyang Military Region held a meeting to report on advanced

deeds of double-support model cities and invited representatives of Dalian, Yanji, and Daqing Cities of the three northeast China provinces that just won the national title of double-support model cities to introduce their double-support work experiences.

More than 2,000 people attended the meeting. Provincial and Shenyang Military Region leaders, including Quan Shuren, Yue Qifeng, Wang Guangzhong, Zuo Kun, Chen Suzhi, Zhang Guoguang, Liu Jingsong, Song Keda, Shi Baoyuan, Dai Xuejiang, and Wu Jiamin; provincial-level organs; Army units stationed in Shenyang; and masses from various circles attended. The meeting relayed the guidelines of the national conference to name the double-support model cities. [passage omitted]

Quan Shuren, secretary of the provincial party committee, addressed the meeting. On behalf of the provincial party committee and the provincial government, he first congratulated the representatives of double-support model cities named by the state. Quan Shuren said: The Army-people joint activities to build socialist spiritual civilization is the new development of the double-support work during the new period. During this year, all localities across the province, while studying and making arrangements for the work of supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to families of martyrs and servicemen, should include this work in the overall planning of economic development and the building of national defense, do practical things for the Army units in a down-to-earth manner, take the initiative in helping them eliminate misgivings and difficulties, promote the enhancement of Army units' fighting capacity, and enable our province's double-support work to develop comprehensively.

In his speech, Song Keda, political commissar of the Shenyang Military Region, called on the broad masses of officers and men to strive to do a good job in supporting the government and cherishing the people under the new period, actively participate in and support the local governments to carry out reform and construction undertakings, and make greater contributions to the building of two civilizations in places where they are stationed.

#### **Sun Weiben Meets Daqing Representatives**

*SK2101094792 Harbin Heilongjiang People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2200 GMT 20 Jan 92*

[Text] Daqing City of Heilongjiang Province was named as a national double-support model city. Representatives of Daqing City, which had attended a commendation rally in Beijing, returned to Harbin with glittering medals on 20 January.

Zhou Wenhua, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, Ma Chunwa, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and political commissar of the provincial military district, and (Yan Haipeng), deputy political commissar of a certain combined arms Army stationed in Heilongjiang, went to the

Daqing Guesthouse where the representatives stayed to extend congratulations to them.

That evening, Sun Weiben, Shao Qihui, Wang Zhao, Wang Haiyan, Ma Chunwa, Zhang Xiangling, He Shoulun, Du Dianwu, Du Xianzhong and other leaders cordially met with the Daqing City representatives who returned with honor at the Bayi Guesthouse.

Over the past three decades and more, Daqing City has correctly handled the relationship between economic construction and national defense and turned the double-support work into the voluntary acts of the city party committee and government. The Army units stationed in Daqing have correctly handled the relationship between protecting Daqing and developing Daqing and strove to become Daqing people in army uniform.

Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial party committee, said in his speech: Double support is the work involving two sides. We should carry out the double-support work to make army men and civilians unite as one. Ours is a landlocked border province. It is also one suffering numerous natural disasters. It faces many pressing, difficult, dangerous, and heavy tasks. In such a situation, we must develop the double-support work if we are to achieve success in social stability and economic construction.

He also emphasized the need to give wide publicity to the double-support work during the Spring Festival period.

Provincial Governor Shao Qihui also spoke at the meeting.

#### **Comfort Group Holds Rally in Hebei**

*OW2301164492 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1007 GMT 23 Jan 92*

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Di Qiyun (5049 0796 6663) and XINHUA reporter Chen Yan (7115 8746)]

[Text] Shijiazhuang, 23 Jan (XINHUA)—A comfort group from the Ministry of Civil Affairs and the General Political Department of the People's Liberation Army (PLA) today held a mass meeting in Shexian County, Hebei Province to extend their regards to Army personnel and residents in the old revolutionary base.

Located at the foot of Taixingshan, Shexian County is one of the nation's old revolutionary bases. During the war, Liu Bochong and Deng Xiaoping once lived and fought there alongside their troops and established a profound friendship with the local people. Having joined the Army, fought in the war, and enthusiastically supported front-line activities, the people of Shexian County contributed greatly to the victory of the Chinese revolution.

In their speeches to the comfort rally, Fan Baojun, head of the comfort group and vice minister of the Ministry of Civil Affairs, and Li Jinai, deputy head of the group and deputy director of the PLA General Political Department, respectively extended their high respects and cordial regards to Shexian County residents who have

contributed to the revolutionary cause. With the Spring Festival just round the corner, they took the opportunity to extend, respectively on behalf of the Ministry of Civil Affairs and the General Political Department, General Staff Headquarters, and General Logistics Department of the PLA, cordial regards and festive greetings to party committees and governments at various levels, people of various nationalities, retired Army cadres, former servicemen disabled in the revolution, demobilized servicemen, families of military martyrs, Army officers and men, armed police officers and men, as well as the vast number of militias across the country.

In his speech, Fan Baojun pointed out that in the past year, great achievements have been made throughout the country in supporting the government, cherishing the people, supporting the Army, and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary army men and martyrs. Carrying out thorough work in implementing the guidelines of the national work conference on "double support," all localities treated the troops like their relatives, supported Army building in various ways, and realistically helped troops and those entitled to preferential treatment; they thus shaped at various levels a new pattern of support for the Army and preferential treatment for families of revolutionary army men and martyrs by the public through various channels and in different forms, as well as bringing new breakthroughs to the work in both form and content.

In his speech, Fan Baojun highly appraised the PLA's great achievements in defending the motherland and joining socialist construction, particularly their contributions to large-scale flood fighting and relief last year. He said that facts have proven that rock-firm solidarity between the Army and the government, as well as the people, remain the solid foundation, source of strength, and political superiority for ensuring victory of our cause during both difficult wartime and stable peacetime.

In his address, Li Jinai called upon all Army officers and men to continue to carry forward the glorious tradition of supporting the government and cherishing the people. They should cherish the people, learn from the people, serve the people, and derive rich political nourishment from the masses to promote political construction in the Army. They should take active part in national economic development, strictly implement the party's policies, abide by state laws and acts, observe social discipline, set a good example in observing discipline and the law, and take practical actions to create a good image of the people's Army, so as to make further contributions to strengthening unity between the Army and the government as well as the people.

Among the 1,500 people who attended the mass meeting were leaders of relevant departments of the Beijing Military Region and Hebei Province as well as servicemen and residents of Shexian County.

## Economic & Agricultural

### Li Peng on Supervisors Performing Duties Honestly

OW2001175392 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1254 GMT 20 Jan 92

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jan (XINHUA)—Premier Li Peng today asked the vast numbers of supervisors to nurture the concept of serving the people, display honesty and fairness, enforce strict discipline, and perform their official duties according to law.

Premier Li Peng made the appeal in a letter to a five-day national conference of directors of supervisory departments and bureaus which ended in Beijing today.

In his letter, Li Peng said: In the past five years, supervisory organs at all levels have resolutely implemented the party's basic line. They have performed a great deal of work and played an important role in ensuring implementation of government decrees, advancing the economic rectification drive, promoting reform and opening efforts, intensifying the campaign to build clean government, fighting corruption, and remedying unhealthy practices in various businesses. He expressed his warm regards to all comrades working on the supervisory front.

Li Peng stressed: Supervisors should play a positive role in improving state-run large and medium-sized enterprises and in strengthening agriculture and rural work in accordance with the guidelines of the Eighth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. They should focus on fighting corruption and building clean government by cracking down hard on such evil phenomena as abusing one's power to seek private gain, bribery, corruption, degeneration, extravagance, wastefulness, and serious dereliction of duty. In addition, they should intensify preventive efforts through supervision and education in everyday activities.

### Li Peng Discusses Metallurgical Industry

OW1701181292 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0907 GMT 17 Jan 92

[By XINHUA reporter Xu Yaozhong (1776 5069 0022) and Central People's Radio Network reporter Tian Shanchuan (3944 1472 1557)]

[Text] Beijing, 17 Jan (XINHUA)—In a discussion meeting with delegates to the national metallurgical work meeting in Zhongnanhai this afternoon, Premier Li Peng expressed the hope that in the new year the metallurgical industry will make greater efforts to further improve large- and medium-sized enterprises; strengthen macroeconomic regulation and control; promote better planning; place the central tasks of structural readjustment and efficiency enhancement upon improving variety and quality, saving energy, and reducing consumption; and strengthen mine operations to ensure even greater success for the industry.

The national metallurgical work conference opened in Beijing on 15 January. In yesterday's discussion meeting, Metallurgical Industry Minister Qi Yuanjing briefed the gathering on the industry's progress and work plan for this year. Li Peng made a speech after hearing the briefings.

Li Peng said: Our country achieved gladdening results in the iron and steel industry last year, with mineral production volumes breaking the 70-million-tonne mark. Greater progress was also made in both increasing production of varieties in urgent demand and enhancing product quality. It affirmed that taking the road of exploring transformation within existing enterprises as a means to develop the industry was a correct one. On behalf of the State Council, he extended cordial greetings and heart-felt gratitude to the iron and steel industry's workers, hoping that the metallurgical industry will continue taking this road and make even more noticeable progress in improving quality, increasing varieties, reducing consumption, and enhancing efficiency.

Li Peng said: Although the metallurgical industry achieved great results last year, losing enterprises still form a certain percentage. It is hoped that the metallurgical industry will further deepen reform and change its operating mechanism. It is particularly important to deepen reforms in personnel, labor employment, and wage distribution systems so that a motivating mechanism capable of arousing the enthusiasm of the workers can be established. These is the only way to truly improve the performance of large- and medium-sized enterprises. To ensure such work unfolds smoothly, consideration should be given to properly handling redundant personnel. For the time being, we should ensure that only the best are assigned to the front line in priority order. Departments dealing with livelihood services in enterprises should be separated from production and operations, gradually turning them into economic entities with independent accounting and excellent service.

Li Peng pointed out: It is vital to suitably strengthen and improve the state's macroeconomic regulation and control over the national economy to ensure sustained, stable, and coordinated economic development. In this regard, he demanded that the metallurgical industry speed up formulating plans for readjustment and development for the iron and steel industry in accordance with long-term state plans and under the guidance of state industrial policy. From now on, both key and local iron and steel enterprises should work out their development plans under the guidance of industry policy to avoid blind development.

Li Peng said: Although readjusting the structure of the metallurgical industry is an arduous task, enterprises, instead of waiting, should take the initiative and positively do a good job in this respect. The Metallurgical Ministry, after considering the industry's realities, has put forward a three-pronged readjustment program—adaptability, development, and input. Other than structural readjustments that rely more on state policies and financial supports, enterprises can do a lot in adaptation and development. Li Peng emphasized: Metallurgical

enterprises should value consumers' opinions and improve both variety and quality according to market needs.

Li Peng pointed out: Mines are the weak links in the iron and steel industry. The metallurgical industry must make all possible efforts to improve mine operations. He demanded that the metallurgical industry manage and spend well funds allotted for mines, making sure that such funds play an even greater role in mining operations.

In conclusion, Li Peng expressed the hope that the metallurgical industry will strengthen cost management by trying every possible way to reduce costs in each and every link of iron and steel production and circulation, an effort designed to bring the losing metallurgical industry back to profits.

Comrades Zou Jiahua, Zhu Rongji, Luo Gan, and others attended the discussion meeting.

**First Metal Exchange To Open 'Officially' 19 Jan**  
*OW1701150392 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
1416 GMT 17 Jan 92

[Text] Shenzhen, January 17 (XINHUA)—Shenzhen's Deputy Mayor Li Guangzhen said today that the Shenzhen Metal Exchange, the first of its kind in China, is to officially open Saturday, following a three-month trial run.

According to Li, the nonferrous metals exchange has traded 3,452 tons of metals valued at 38.25 million yuan (about 6.5 million U.S. dollars) in the past three months.

China is the fourth-largest metal producer in the world; 70 percent of the country's metal products are sold on the market, while the rest comes under government planning.

Li explained that it used to be quite risky to deal in metals before there was a metal exchange.

According to some Chinese economists, the establishment of the Shenzhen metal exchange has provided Chinese metal producers and dealers with a new shelter to avoid or transfer market risks on the one hand, while on the other hand it has provided a new way for the state to make a sound combination of markets and planning.

According to official sources, the exchange trades in cash, long-term agreements and futures.

The eight metals traded by the exchange currently are copper, lead, aluminum, zinc, tin, nickel, magnesium and antimony.

The exchange so far has 48 member units across the country, including 21 metal producers, 24 dealers and three users.

Non-member units that are qualified to deal in metals can participate in the trading also. The exchange adopts the international conventions of guarantee funds and earnest money, according to sources at the exchange.

Moreover, the sources said, the exchange adopts unified settlement and standard weights, while delivery stores are located in Shenyang, Tianjin, Shanghai, Wuhan, Xian, Chengdu and Guangzhou.

To ensure standardized operation, the city government has issued temporary regulations on the administration of the Shenzhen metal exchange, and a special commission has been set up to supervise it.

The exchange is co-sponsored by the China National Nonferrous Metals Industry Corporation and several other Chinese state enterprises.

### **Steelmakers Use Foreign Funds To Update Industry**

*HK1901051992 Beijing CHINA DAILY (BUSINESS WEEKLY) in English 19 Jan 92 p 1*

[By Song Ning: "Steel tech to get \$1b boost"]

[Text] Chinese steelmakers will raise \$1 billion in foreign investment to fund an updating of the poorly-equipped industry.

The money, which includes foreign government and bank loans, will go to expansion and technical renovation projects in China's major iron and steel companies.

Borrowers will use the money to buy technology and equipment and produce steel products that China is currently importing. The companies involved include the largest steel producers in the country: Anshan, Wuhan, Benxi Meishan and Laiwu iron and steel companies.

Zhu Zhixue, vice-president of the China International Iron and Steel Investment Corporation (CSI), said most of the projects will be completed around 1995.

China produced 70.6 million tons of steel in 1991. But poor quality and lack of variety have haunted manufacturers as well as users.

China still has to buy rolled steel for the automobile, ship-building and consumer products industries. Such imports cost the country \$2.57 billion last year.

Foreign investment has been designated by the government as one of the major sources to buy advanced equipment. CSI was inaugurated in late 1986 as an arm of the programme.

Zhu said his company has so far introduced \$210 million in overseas funding for five steel plants.

Benxi Iron and Steel Corporation in Liaoning Province will sign contracts on Friday with a group of German, French and Austrian companies to buy zinc-plating, annealing and other equipment for a new cold-rolled steel plant. The company has already bought a cold-rolling mill from Belgium.

Of the total investment of 1.52 billion yuan (\$278.3 million) for the project, nearly half are foreign currency raised by the Bank of China and CSI.

Upon completion of the project in 1994, automakers, machine-builders and light industrial producers will be able to buy 700,000 tons of cold-rolled thin steel plates at home.

At the end of this month, Meishan Iron and Steel Company in Jiangsu Province will sign a syndicated loan of \$34 million with eight Japanese banks for the construction of a hot rolling plant from Nippon Steel.

The company already borrowed \$36 million from Japanese banks at the end of last year for the project which will produce 1.15 million tons of hot-rolled thin plates a year after 1994.

Early next month, CSI is expected to buy a batch of equipment from Spain, with \$320 million of Spanish government credit, for the construction of the No 3 Steel Plant at Wuhan Iron and Steel Corporation, China second-largest steel producer.

### **Tian Jiyun Meets Industry, Commerce Administrators**

*OW2001211192 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1056 GMT 20 Jan 92*

[By reporter Hu Qinghai (5170 3237 3189)]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jan (XINHUA)—In a meeting at Zhongnanhai today with participants in a national conference on industrial and commercial administration, Vice Premier Tian Jiyun said emphatically: Industrial and commercial administrative departments should work consistently to spur productivity, taking this effort as their fundamental task. They should develop work programs and assess job performance on the basis of their ability to stimulate productivity. The task of promoting productivity is complicated. The key to achieving this task lies in developing work programs and setting principal assignments in accordance with central economic tasks.

The national conference on industrial and commercial administration opened in Beijing on 19 January. The main items on the agenda included an overview of work in 1991, discussion of ways to implement the guidelines of the Eighth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and the Central Work Conference, and assignment of 1992 tasks. Participants included directors of industrial and commercial bureaus in various provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central government, cities with provincial-level economic decision-making authority, and special economic zones; representatives from relevant central and State Council departments; and responsible persons from various departments (bureaus) and units directly under the State Administration for Industry and Commerce.

Tian Jiyun said: In executing this year's tasks, industrial and commercial administrative departments should give top priority to earnestly implementing the guidelines of the Central Work Conference and the Eighth Plenary Session of the CPC Central Committee and to further

exercising their functions. In accordance with the principle of combining economic planning with market regulation, they should promote the sound development of a diverse economy based on public ownership, stimulate the economy, and help improve the people's living standards. In promoting a diverse economy, they should improve management in accordance with the law. Under the new situation arising from efforts to further deepen structural reforms and to constantly open wider to the outside world, they should consolidate their achievements in economic rectification; continue to maintain good economic order; and create an environment and conditions conducive to sustained, stable, and coordinated economic development.

Tian Jiyun stressed: In carrying out industrial and commercial administrative work, we should pay attention to the important task of encouraging the appropriate development of other economic sectors while ensuring growth in the public sector. The primary stage of socialism cannot possibly be sustained by just the public sector. It should be served by other economic sectors, which can fully play a useful and supplementary role. This is an objective requirement in developing a commodity economy and in meeting the people's diverse needs. It is also an important aspect of socialism with Chinese characteristics. In executing our policy toward self-employed business people, we should continue to stimulate the appropriate development of that sector of the economy, encourage some people to switch to it, and exploit its useful supplementary role in the economy. Meanwhile, we should improve management measures, such as taxation policy, to ensure its legitimate operation.

Tian Jiyun said: We should pay attention to efforts aimed at opening markets and stimulating commodity circulation. In opening rural and wholesale markets, industrial and commercial administrative departments should strengthen market supervision and management, crack down on illegal operations, and maintain trading order.

At the meeting, Tian Jiyun fully affirmed the work undertaken by industrial and commercial administrative departments in recent years. On behalf of the State Council, he extended warm greetings and high regards to cadres, workers, and staff members working diligently in industrial and commercial administrative departments throughout the nation. He expressed the hope that those departments will continue to build up their ranks, give priority to building clean government and correcting unhealthy trade practices, and constantly improve the political and professional levels of cadres, workers, and staff members.

#### Official on Illegal Economic Cases

OW1901142192 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1350 GMT 19 Jan 92

[Text] Beijing, January 19 (XINHUA)—Illegal economic cases were checked over the past three years as China undertook the drive of improving the economic environment and rectifying economic order.

Bian Yaowu, deputy director of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, said here today that the rate of the illegal economic cases in 1991 declined by 32.9 percent over 1990.

He said that the rate of the cases in 1990 declined by 38.3 over 1989.

Bian made the remarks at a National Working Conference of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce.

He said according to the unified deployment of the State Council, over the past three years, 105,137 companies have been dissolved or amalgamated, accounting for 35.2 percent of the original total number of the companies.

Of the companies dissolved or amalgamated, 73,362 were involved in the circulation sphere, he noted.

He said that the administration for industry and commerce at various levels also checked and punished those engaging in reselling production materials and high-demand consumer commodities, in making and selling sham and poor-quality commodities and in smuggling.

He said that the administration enhanced the management of trade marks and rectification of advertisement operations.

The administration also enhanced their management over the private businesses all over the country.

According to statistics, in 1991, the administration have tackled about 230,000 illegal cases.

#### Zhu Rongji Addresses Oil Industry Leading Cadres

OW1901102892 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1322 GMT 18 Jan 92

[By reporters Zhu Youdi (2612 1635 2769) and Zhang Chaowen (1728 6389 2429)]

[Excerpt] Beijing, 18 January (XINHUA)—Vice Premier of the State Council Zhu Rongji met with the representatives to a national conference for leading cadres of the oil industry bureaus and plants in Zhongnanhai this afternoon. He confirmed in his speech the achievements China's oil industry has made in the past year. He also expressed cordial regards on behalf of Premier Li Peng to the broad masses of cadres, scientific and technical personnel, and comrade workers.

Since 1991, China's oil industry has been under the guidance of the strategic principle of the party Central Committee and the State Council on "stabilizing East China and developing West China," and oil and gas production across the country has steadily increased. In 1991, China's crude oil output was 139.76 million metric tons and natural gas output was 15.4 billion cubic meters. According to plan, the country has been producing oil and gas in a balanced, stable manner. This year's situation is the best in recent years. All the

country's 20 onshore oil and gas fields fulfilled or over-fulfilled their production targets for last year. Also, there has been improvement in oilfield exploration. Prospecting for oil and gas has continually deepened and extended to new regions, resulting in some major accomplishments. A situation has appeared whereby new oil and gas deposits have been discovered and areas for prospecting for oil and gas have continually expanded.

China's oil industry has developed in a sustained and steady manner since it introduced the contract system 10 years ago. At today's meeting, Wang Tao, general manager of the China National Petroleum and Natural Gas Corporation, signed new contract agreements with leaders of 17 oil administrative and prospecting bureaus including Daqing, Shengli, Liaohe, Zhongyuan, Xinjiang, Huabei, and Dagang. The China National Petroleum and Natural Gas Corporation announced that with the exception of Daqing, Shengli, and Liaohe oilfields, all other onshore oilfields must follow all relevant state policies: They should do a good job in reform so as to develop production; they should be fully responsible for profits as well as losses; and those oilfields incurring losses should reverse to profits within three years. Leaders of these oilfields indicated that in 1992, they will enhance continual and stabilized development of China's oil industry through deepened reform and further opening up.

Luo Gan, Liu Zhongli, Wang Shuming, and An Chengxin attended today's meeting. [passage omitted]

#### **Inspects Offshore Oil-Drilling Rig**

*OW2001080092 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0738 GMT 20 Jan 92*

[Text] Guangzhou, January 20 (XINHUA)—Zhu Rongji, vice-premier of the State Council, inspected the offshore oil-drilling platform and the "Faxianhao" (Discovery Number) tanker in the "Huizhou 26-1" oil field in the South China Sea Sunday.

While inspecting the tanker, the vice-premier said China's rich offshore oil reserves promise a bright future of development. However, the conditions for oil production are harsh and sophisticated technology is required.

Zhu was happy to see that oil workers have mastered advanced offshore drilling technology.

He showed concern for oil workers and expressed his thanks to foreign experts working here.

He hoped the China National Offshore Oil Corporation would further deepen the reform and open further to the outside world to boost China's offshore oil industry.

Since China carried out the reform and open policy in the late 1970s, it has made rapid progress in sino-foreign cooperation in prospecting and drilling offshore oil wells.

Last year saw oil workers turn out more than seven million bbls of crude oil in the offshore areas of the

eastern and western parts of the South China Sea; the output is expected to reach 16.1 million bbls this year.

#### **Oil Industry To Expand International Cooperation**

*OW1701140192 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1321 GMT 17 Jan 92*

[Text] Beijing, January 17 (XINHUA)—China will expand its cooperation with foreign countries in the oil industry beginning this year, a senior official in charge of oil production said here today.

Wang Tao, president of the China Petroleum Corporation, said that the 11 provinces in southern China will solicit on a large scale international bids to sign several more contracts of exploration in the coming two years.

China also plans to invite some foreign companies to explore the areas around several selective old oilfields and help China improve the recovery ratio.

The increased output value of oil will be shared between Chinese and foreign companies, the president noted.

According to Wang, China will seek technological cooperation with foreign companies on some selective newly-opened oilfields and import comprehensively the advanced skills, equipments and management.

Joint efforts to produce some oil equipments and facilities will also be made, Wang said.

The president pointed out that international cooperation includes China's overseas projects and labor service, adding that the corporation will take part actively in the international bidding to do exploration.

Thus the corporation will train its workers to meet international standards. At the same time, it plans to set up several agencies and branches abroad.

In 1991, Wang said, the corporation signed three loan agreements and two exploration contracts with foreign companies. It also imported 1.1 billion U.S. dollars of foreign technology and special equipment.

In addition, progress was also made in its overseas projects and labor service. The corporation sent a fire-fighting team to Kuwait to extinguish oilfield fires last year.

#### **Statistics Support Reports of Economic Recovery**

*OW1901213892 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1508 GMT 19 Jan 92*

[Text] Beijing, 19 Jan (XINHUA)—The No. 1 Statistical Report released by the State Statistics Bureau today shows that the nation's noticeable economic improvements, the accomplishment of major economic readjustment objectives, and the normalization of economic operations in 1991 constituted a good start for achieving the Eighth Five-Year Plan and created an environment facilitating further reforms.

According to initial statistics, total supply and demand were basically balanced and steady and appropriate economic growth was maintained in 1991. In terms of comparable prices, the GNP is expected to increase about 7 percent over 1990, reaching 1,958 billion yuan. Relatively fast and balanced growth was maintained in industrial production. Total industrial output generated by enterprises operated by townships and larger administrative areas grew approximately 12.9 percent in 1991, reaching 2.326 trillion yuan, or growth of 14 percent if output by enterprises operated by villages and smaller units are included. The nation also had a fairly good year agriculturally. It had the second best year in grain and cotton output. In 1991, total grain output reached 435.3 billion kg, a decline of 11 billion jin from the previous year; and cotton output exceeded 5 million tonnes, exceeding that of the previous year by over 500,000 tonnes. Total agricultural output in 1991 increased about 3 percent, exceeding 830 billion yuan. Domestic sales resumed and became increasingly normalized in all sectors. Total retail sales in 1991 reached 939.8 billion yuan, registering actual growth of 9.9 percent over that of the previous year after adjustment for price increases. Foreign trade continued to develop. Total exports and imports in 1991 grew 15.8 and 19.5 percent respectively. People's incomes continued to increase. In 1991, urban residents' per capita income reached 1,570 yuan, and peasants' net per capita income was approximately 710 yuan, showing an increase of about 8 and 2 percent respectively after adjustment for price increases.

According to the No. 1 Statistical Report, progress was made in economic restructuring in 1991. First, performance in major economic sectors was basically proportional; the percentage of money saved and money spent was relatively stable; and agricultural, light, and heavy industrial production was proportional. Second, industrial structure was streamlined. Production of large and medium-size state-owned industrial enterprises accelerated, and the actual increase in state-owned industrial enterprises' output value accounted for 43.2 percent of the total actual increase in output value of all industrial enterprises, or an increase of 10.6 percentage points over a year ago. The mix of industrial goods was readjusted. Production of energy and major raw and semi-finished materials was better than 1990, and output of crude oil, coal, electricity, and steel reached a record high. As for major light industrial and textile goods, those enjoying brisk sales continued to grow, while those with sluggish sales continued to decline. Third, the investment pattern was restructured. The proportion of money invested in basic production sectors—such as agriculture, semi-finished materials industry, transportation, postal and telecommunications services—increased. The proportion of money invested in improving product quality, developing new products, conserving energy, reducing consumption of resources, and harnessing waste gas, waste water, and industrial residue also increased.

The statistical report also points out that remarkable successes were achieved as result of major reform measures

taken in 1991. Adjustment of prices for crude oil, oil products, rolled steel, railway transportation, and food grain had positive effects on the development of basic industries and reduction of subsidies. Tasking foreign trade enterprises with responsibility for their own profits and losses and fine tuning of exchange rates promoted readjustment of the mix of export goods and halted the scrambling of raw and semi-finished materials by offering higher prices for them, thus enabling operators to achieve higher returns. Good momentum was also created in restructuring enterprises. Pilot projects concerning housing, wagescales, social security, medical services, and securities market, as well as reforms of intensifying macroscopic regulation and control also started.

The report prepared by the State Statistics Bureau maintains that sluggish economic reforms, economic inefficiencies, and exacerbating fiscal problems are currently the prominent economic issues.

#### **Banks Support State-Owned Enterprise Invigoration**

HK1801021692 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE  
in English 1416 GMT 17 Jan 92

[Text] Beijing, January 17 (CNS)—Support for the invigoration of medium and large-sized state-owned enterprises is a key task for China's financial circles this year.

The financial sector has to comprehensively apply various types of credit leverage this year to promote a change of operation mechanism in medium and large-sized state-run enterprises with the aim of boosting their economic results, State Councillor and Governor of the People's Bank of China, Mr Li Guixian, said. His remarks signalled a continuous gaining of credit funds being injected into such enterprises.

With the Governor of the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China, Ms Zhang Xiao, putting forward a proposal that the bank would strongly support medium and large-sized state-owned enterprises in respect of the bearings and amount of credit, about 40 key enterprises of economic importance and of good economic results have been singled out by the bank as clients guaranteed to be given reasonable funds needed this year. Ms Zhang gave an assurance that the bank would give all-out support to the enterprises and that more than 60 percent of the bank's credit for technological renovation this year would go to medium and large-sized state-owned enterprises.

Despite priority given to the backing of agriculture, the Agricultural Bank of China, with over 300 medium and large-sized state-owned enterprise accounts, would also concentrate its capital on supporting such kind of enterprises, according to the Governor of the bank, Mr Ma Yongwei. He added that the bank had to adopt policies of "double guarantee" in terms of scale and funds and that the bank would reserve a proper portion of its strength and funds for individual or joint loans to be given to large enterprises. More than 70 percent of loans

for the renovation of industrial technology provided by the bank would also be made to medium and large-sized state-owned enterprises.

Key support for state enterprises given by the Bank of China, the bank responsible for foreign exchange and foreign trade business, will lie in the backing of the development of export-oriented production enterprises. The Governor of the bank, Mr Wang Deyan, said that the bank had earmarked an annual volume of U.S.\$100 million in credit for buyers in the export trade during the Eighth Five-Year Plan period, which will be specially for the export of entire sets of equipment by medium and large-sized state-owned enterprises. The bank will newly increase foreign exchange loans by U.S.\$400 million for special items and RMB [Renminbi] 400 million for supplementary loans annually for the next three years in order to back technological introduction and renovation by state-run enterprises.

The China People's Construction Bank will put its emphasis this year on supporting key state construction. The Governor of the bank, Mr Zhou Daojiong, said that the bank would strengthen administration of funds needed by key state items and medium and large-scale items. It would ensure the prompt offer of loans in accordance with the plan and the progress made by relevant projects.

#### **Exports of Construction Materials Increased in 1991**

*OW1901040092 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0243 GMT 19 Jan 92*

[Text] Beijing, January 19 (XINHUA)—China's export of construction materials increased by a big margin in 1991, with the total export income reaching 1.16 billion U.S. dollars.

Last year the country exported 10 million tons of cement, and 35 million sq m of plate glass. The export

volumes of industrial technical glass, glass fibre and its products, marble slabs and other products also greatly increased.

Meanwhile, the product structure of the exports has experienced great changes. Nonmetallic raw mineral products decreased, while processed construction materials rose abruptly.

With the technological advancement in the construction materials industry, China has begun to export fairly advanced construction materials, technology and equipment. The float glass equipment with daily handling capacities of 300 tons and 500 tons has been exported to Southeast Asia and other places together with 700-ton and 2,000-ton cement production equipment.

By now 131 countries and regions in the world have bought China-made construction materials.

#### **Nation Gains 'Bumper' Harvests Despite Disasters**

*OW1901191092 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1425 GMT 19 Jan 92*

[Text] Guangzhou, January 19 (XINHUA)—China gained bumper harvests in agriculture in 1991, a year full of natural disasters which hit many provinces of the country, according to the Minister of Agriculture Liu Zhongyi.

Addressing a national meeting on agriculture which opened here today, the minister said that the country's total output of grain reached 435 million tons and the output of cotton 5 million tons last year, the second biggest harvest year in history.

China also produced 13.2 million tons of aquatic products, which ranked first in the world, while it increased the output of animal meat, eggs and dairy products steadily in 1991.

In addition, the total output value of the rural enterprises topped 1 trillion yuan for the first time last year.

Liu Zhongyi attributed the agricultural harvests to rigid party policies, which kept the society in the rural areas stable, and provided necessary measures to make up for the losses in the summer due to the natural disasters.

## East Region

### Lu Rongjing Addresses Anhui Propaganda Meeting

OW2001121292 Hefei Anhui People's Radio Network  
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Jan 92

[From the "Provincial Hookup" program]

[Text] A provincial meeting on propaganda work and the work of eliminating pornography was held in Hefei 17-18 January. Summing up Anhui's propaganda work and the work of eliminating pornography in 1991, the meeting made arrangements for this year's work and called on the ideological and propaganda front throughout the province to adhere to the principles of unity, stability, marshalling energies, and face-to-face propaganda; to further publicize in an all-around way the party's basic line of building socialism with Chinese characteristics; to mobilize the people of the entire province to rally around the party Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the nucleus; to strengthen confidence, pluck up the spirits, struggle arduously, and work in a down-to-earth manner under the leadership of the provincial party committee; and to greet the convocation of the party's 14th National Congress with outstanding achievements in reform and national construction. The meeting also called on party committees and governments at all levels to organize an antipornography campaign, which places emphasis on striking at illegal publications around the time of the coming Spring Festival, and to launch a sustained antipornography struggle so as to purify our province's cultural market.

During the meeting Lu Rongjing, secretary of the provincial party committee, and Yang Yongliang, deputy secretary, had a discussion with some comrades attending the meeting.

On behalf of the provincial party committee, Yang Yongliang spoke in connection with propaganda work and the work of eliminating pornography. (Liu Xiaomei), director of the propaganda department of the provincial party committee, delivered a work report. He also briefed the meeting attendees on the guidelines of the Second National Conference on Antipornography Work. Gong Yitian, deputy director of the propaganda department of the provincial party committee, spoke on the question of strengthening the training of cultural cadres. The propaganda department commended 116 outstanding propaganda cadres and presented honorary certificates to 197 propaganda cadres who have engaged in propaganda work for more than 20 years.

Ying Yiquan, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, and Xu Leyi, vice chairman of the provincial committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, attended the commendation ceremony.

In his speech, Yang Yongliang stressed: In accordance with the plan of the second national conference on antipornography work, we must quickly organize forces

to examine books, newspapers, other publications, and audio and video markets by concentrating on such major links as printing houses, individual publishing units, railway and bus stations, ports, and post offices, in order to clamp down on illegal publishing activities, to prevent illegal publishing activities from spreading, and to severely punish criminals engaged in these activities.

On the afternoon of 17 January Lu Rongjing and Yang Yongliang had a discussion with some comrades attending the meeting on the question of how to make propaganda work serve the party's basic line still better.

Lu Rongjing pointed out: Last year, our province won a big victory in the field of ideology, particularly in media propaganda work connected with combating the flood disaster and providing relief to flood victims, giving play to the party's political superiority. This has great significance. We must sum up our experiences carefully. In carrying out our tasks this year, we must pay attention to the following three major matters: economic development, party building, and maintaining social stability. Comrades on the ideological and propaganda fronts must keep in mind the party's central task, accurately and thoroughly publicize the party's basic line, pay attention to the theoretical study of leading cadres, and help them thoroughly understand the party's basic line. Comrades on the ideological and propaganda fronts must grasp the central task of economic construction and put in order their work guiding principle in light of reality. They should look for positive factors with great attention, publicize heroes and model personnel and advanced deeds on all fronts, continue to spread the antiflood spirit, and turn negative factors into positive ones. The ideological and propaganda fronts must adhere to the principle of serving the people and serving socialism and to the principle of letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend; promote the development of literature and art, the press, publications, radio and television undertakings, and promote the development of social science theories. At the same time, the ideological and propaganda fronts should launch a relentless antipornography struggle.

He also called on party committees at all levels to remain sober politically and attach real importance to the work on the ideological and propaganda fronts.

During the discussion Yang Yongliang particularly stressed that in carrying out propaganda work in the new situation, it is necessary to implement in an all-round way the party's basic line, pay attention to studying the new situations and to solving new problems, thereby creating a good media environment for socialist modernization.

### Lu Rongjing on Nonparty Figures Development Role

OW2401043692 Hefei Anhui People's Radio Network  
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Jan 92

[From the "Provincial Hookup" program]

[Text] The Anhui Provincial CPC Committee invited responsible individuals of the provincial committees of all democratic parties and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, as well as some nonparty personalities, to a discussion meeting on the afternoon of 22 January. During the meeting, the provincial CPC committee informed the conferees of its work, heard their opinions, and discussed with them the measures to develop Anhui. Lu Rongjing, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, attended the meeting, as did Deputy Secretaries Fu Xishou, Meng Fulin, and Yang Yongliang. On behalf of the provincial CPC committee, Yang Yongliang first briefed the conferees on the gist of the provincial CPC committee's work.

Yang Yongliang said: In 1992, we should firmly implement the party's basic line in an all-around way; seriously carry out the guidelines of the central work conference, the Eighth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and the Fifth Plenary Session of the Fifth Anhui Provincial CPC Committee; take further steps to foster in the province a notion of making economic construction a central task; persist in building the two civilizations simultaneously, deepening reforms, opening the province wider to the outside world, and promoting steady economic, political, and social developments; and usher in the 14th CPC national congress with outstanding achievements.

Yang Yongliang said: In the new year, it is necessary to further improve our work style, work among grass-roots units and the masses, and stress deeds instead of words. In particular, it is necessary to reduce meetings and unnecessary activities, concentrate our energies on solving major problems, and strive to work efficiently and successfully in all fields.

Zhang Ping, chairman of the provincial Planning Committee, briefed the conferees on Anhui's 1991 economic situation and 1992 economic plan. Chen Qiyu, secretary general of the provincial government, delivered a briefing on the damages caused by floods in Shanghai.

Those who spoke during the meeting included (Ma Lequn), a representative of nonparty figures; (Li Xue-shou), chairman of the Anhui provincial committee of the Zhi Gong Dang; Chen Tianren, honorary chairman of the Anhui provincial committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee; (Zhang Lizhi), vice chairman of the Anhui provincial committee of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce; and (Chen Mao-tong), honorary chairman of the Anhui provincial committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy. They praised the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee and the Anhui provincial government for their outstanding achievements in leading the people in combating the 1991 floods, and they expressed their satisfaction with the present excellent situation in Anhui, which is characterized by economic and social stability and the people being reassured in the province. They described the situation as fully showing the correctness of the CPC leadership and the matchless superiority of

the socialist system. They also made some comments and suggestions on how to concentrate on economic construction, deepen reform, open the province wider to the outside world, improve large and medium-sized state-owned enterprises, restore production and development in the flood-stricken areas, and build a clean and honest government.

Lu Rongjing was the last to speak at the meeting. He thanked the democratic parties, the Federation of Industry and Commerce, and nonparty figures for their support of the provincial CPC committee. He said: During the unprecedented floods in 1991, the organizations of the democratic parties and the Federation of Industry and Commerce, as well as the nonparty figures, in Anhui, were aware of and eager to meet the needs of the flood-stricken people. They have fully shown their feeling of sharing weal and woe with the CPC. Lu Rongjing urged them to take a further step to mobilize their forces in all fields and make even more contributions to helping accomplish Anhui's tasks this year.

Non-CPC figures invited to the meeting also included Ding Shikuang, Jia Changgong, Ye Shuchang, Yang Chengxian, Qiu Lin, Hu Zhangrui, Rong Guanghong, Wang Shun, Lu Jiarong, Chi Jinhui, Yang Qiguang, Zhang Hongkui, Qi Ronglan, Lu Haoshi, Yin Jiahua, Wang Zenong, Chen Xinzhaoh, Bao Jianguang, Dai Shanren, Zhao Zhikang, Yang Zhenjing, Fang Yuchen, and Tian Guanghua.

#### **Fu Xishou Addresses Provincial Plenary Session**

*OW2001184592 Hefei Anhui People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jan 92*

[From the "Provincial Hookup" program]

[Text] The Anhui Provincial People's Government held its eighth enlarged plenary session this morning, during which it reviewed and summed up last year's work, analyzed the current situation, and worked out a plan for this year.

Governor Fu Xishou made an important speech at the meeting.

He said: Last year was the first year of the Eighth Five-Year Plan and was also a very unusual year in the history of Anhui. As the people of the province were conscientiously implementing the guidelines of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and as the economy was picking up, an unprecedented flood disaster struck our province. After the flooding came a three-month autumn-winter dry spell. At the end of last December, our province suffered a cold spell rarely seen since the founding of New China. Faced with unfavorable natural conditions, the provincial government, under the strong leadership of the provincial party committee, fought back staunchly by uniting and relying on people and cadres throughout the province, carried out effective work, and thus won a major victory in combating the floods and providing relief to victims.

Moreover, despite severe natural calamities, our province scored fairly good achievements in industrial production, construction of key projects, market circulation, economic relations with foreign countries and foreign trade, and social development. In disaster-stricken areas people are calm; prices are stable; and social order is stable. An atmosphere of vitality prevails everywhere. This shows that the leadership of our party is strong and incomparable and demonstrates the absolute superiority of the socialist system.

After analyzing the favorable conditions and difficulties currently faced by province's work, Governor Fu Xishou said: The guiding principles for our province's economic work are as follows: Conscientiously implementing the guidelines of the Central Work Conference and the Eighth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, held last year; further deepening reform and opening wider to the outside world while implementing the principle of restoration, development, adjustment, and upgrading; while doing a good job in economic restoration and development in the aftermath of the disaster, we should strive to focus our economic work on structural adjustment and upgrading of efficiency; maintaining sustained, stable, and coordinated development of the national economy.

To achieve this goal, we must pay attention to doing the following tasks well:

1. We must implement our disaster relief program in an all-around way so as to win a thorough victory in combating disasters and providing relief to victims.
2. We must strive to quickly restore agricultural production and vigorously strengthen the building of agricultural infrastructural facilities.
3. We must work hard to upgrade state-run large and medium-sized enterprises by adjusting their structures and raising their economic efficiency.
4. We must enliven the circulation of commodities so as to invigorate urban and rural markets.
5. We must really improve financial work and concentrate our forces on doing important things.
6. We must closely integrate science, technology, and education with economic work and quickly restore and develop various social undertakings.
7. We must work hard to develop economic relations with foreign countries and foreign trade and open wider to the outside world.
8. We must enlarge the scope of reform and use reform to promote development.
9. We must strengthen the building of a spiritual civilization and create a good environment for economic construction.
10. We must publicize our antiflood spirit and improve the organization of government organs.

Governor Fu Xishou stressed: Every cadre, staff member, and worker in government organs and social institutions must work hard to invigorate Anhui and strive to speed up economic restoration and development in our province. In particular, they should do down-to-earth work in order to

upgrade large and medium-sized enterprises and to gather a bumper harvest. They should resolutely put a stop to activities to assess work results through comparison, which are mere formalities; gradually break with rules and regulations not suitable for the development the planned socialist commodity economy; and concentrate on economic construction.

He expressed the hope that all organs under the provincial government would strive to improve themselves organizationally, secure a good start for the new year, and work perseveringly to achieve good results.

The plenary meeting was presided over by Vice Governor Shao Ming. Vice Governors Long Nian and Wu Changqi attended the meeting. Also attending the meeting were responsible comrades from various departments, offices, commissions, and bureaus of the provincial government.

#### **'Great Progress' in Using Foreign Funds in Anhui**

OW2401014792 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0058 GMT 24 Jan 92

[Text] Hefei, January 24 (XINHUA)—East China's Anhui Province achieved great progress in the utilization of foreign investment last year although the province suffered from serious floods in summer.

Last year, the province launched 113 projects by using foreign investment at a cost of 135 million U.S. dollars which hit an all-time high in its history.

Among the figure, 104 were foreign-funded enterprises with a total investment of 37.08 million U.S. dollars, a 3 and 3.5 times respectively increase over 1990 and also the high record in its history.

These enterprises included textile, light industry, machinery, electronics, agriculture, chemical, medicine and energy.

The number of textile, machinery and electronics enterprises accounted for 77 percent and the foreign investment volume in these sectors accounted for 83 percent of the total.

The province, one of the major agricultural producers in China, is facing many difficulties caused by the worst floods in decades which ravaged it in June and July.

Statistics show that the province incurred economic losses totalling 27.53 billion yuan from the flood, especially in agriculture, where the losses amounted to 14.63 billion yuan. The summer grain harvest dropped by 4.35 billion kg, oil-bearing crops by 450 million kg and cotton by 90 million kg.

In order to overcome the problems, the provincial authorities and local governments have tried to find many ways for their economic recovery and attracting more foreign investment.

According to statistics, the province approved 279 foreign-funded enterprises by the end of 1991.

Statistics also show that, last year, the export volume of the foreign-funded enterprises reached 28 million U.S. dollars, doubling the 1990 figure.

At the same time, export-oriented enterprises increased to 49 from 36. Fifteen of them expanded their production with an additional investment of 2.69 million yuan from Chinese and foreign investors.

Meanwhile, the projects of large- and medium-sized and wholly foreign-funded enterprises greatly increased in the province last year.

According to a report from the provincial department concerned, the province last year approved seven large- and medium-sized projects each one with an investment of at least 1 million U.S. dollars.

Their number more than doubled that of 1990 and their total investment accounted for 30 percent of the total amount in the province.

The province approved 18 wholly foreign-funded enterprises in light industry, electronics, machinery, textile and service trade involving the total investment of 10.75 million U.S. dollars, a seven times increase over 1990.

In addition, among the foreign-funded projects approved last year, the advanced and productive ones accounted for 98 percent of the total, the report said.

In recent years, the provincial authorities have paid more attention to the investment environment and they have taken a series of measures to improve their basic facilities in order to promote the economic development of the province and expand the opening to the outside world.

The local authorities have also made great efforts to improve the infrastructural facilities especially in the four cities of Wuhu, Maanshan, Tongling and Anqing which are along the banks of the river and Hefei, capital of the province.

#### **Chen Guangyi Announces Expansion of Fujian Reform**

*OW2201085692 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0845 GMT 22 Jan 92*

[Text] Fuzhou, January 22 (XINHUA)—Fujian Province in east China plans to quicken the pace of its reform and introduce more reform measures in the next few years.

This was revealed by Chen Guangyi, secretary of the Fujian Provincial Communist Party Committee, at an ongoing work meeting of the provincial government on opening to the outside world.

Chen said that the province will further reform its foreign trade system in a bid to develop its export-oriented economy and take an active part in international market competition.

It will continue to transform the management mechanism of the foreign trade enterprises, giving them management autonomy and making them responsible for their own profits and losses.

A number of export-oriented enterprise groups will be launched to coordinate export businesses.

In line with the country's policies and international norms, the province will improve foreign investment management and standardize procedures for the approval of foreign-funded projects.

Fujian will establish various market systems so that foreign-funded enterprises can obtain labor, technology, funds, production materials and necessary consultancy.

Meanwhile, it will carry out financial reform, creating conditions for coastal cities to open securities exchanges and bond markets.

It will also reduce restrictions on bond issue, and gradually expand foreign exchange services and futures businesses.

In addition, restrictions will be reduced to let foreign investors build projects in commercial, real estate, financial and other sectors.

Fuzhou, the provincial capital, and Xiamen cities will experiment with using foreign investment to develop commodity retail services step by step and in a planned way.

Fujian will also accelerate reforms of the systems of planning, pricing, personnel, labor, housing and social securities.

#### **Fujian Accelerates Development With Foreign Funds**

*OW2401061292 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0206 GMT 24 Jan 92*

[Text] Fuzhou, January 24 (XINHUA)—The economic development of South China's Fujian Province has entered a new stage as the province boosted foreign investment in all areas of its economy last year.

Deputy Governor You Dexin said that the province has entered a stage of maturity in introduction of foreign funds.

In the first ten months of 1991 foreign-funded enterprises in Fujian boosted their turnout by 43.1 percent over the same period of 1990 to 11.35 billion yuan-worth. The total export volume of these enterprises reached 570 million U.S. dollars-worth, doubling the figure for 1990.

The province approved a total of 1,219 foreign-funded enterprises in 1991, with the total contracted foreign investment reaching 1.45 billion U.S. dollars, You said,

adding that over 85 percent of the foreign-funded enterprises in operation in the province are making profits.

Fujian, one of the first group of provinces to open up to the outside world in the early 1980s, has formed a multi-faceted network for the introduction of foreign funds, including special economic zones (SEZ), technology development zones, open coastal cities and industrial satellite cities. The province's Xiamen SEZ has become a window for foreign investors to get information about and contact China's huge market.

The official said that the province's introduction of foreign funds has largely gone through two stages. The first stage took place in the early half of the 1980s, when the central government adopted preferential policies for the SEZs and technology development zones in the province. And the second stage began in 1986. It features Sino-foreign joint ventures in high-tech industry, development of land for industrial use and agricultural development.

In recent year, it has shifted the focus of the introduction of foreign funds to the development of high-tech projects.

The official said that the province has also adopted a series of preferential policies for industrial land and agricultural development projects and tried its best to improve the ratio of foreign investment in different industries.

In order to help foreign investors to contract land for industrial or agricultural development purposes, the province streamlined the procedures for the examination and approval of such projects.

The province has also approved the allocation of 27 plots of land with a total area of 20.86 square km for foreign investors to set up industrial zones. Contracted foreign funds for the development of these plots has reached 517 million U.S. dollars.

The deputy governor said that in the land development zones, foreign investors are to be attracted to build basic facilities and set up industries in the zones. The enterprises in the zones can enjoy preferential policies and take advantage of the local industrial structure and raw materials.

The province has also set aside ten coastal regions and islands and ten state-run tree farms for comprehensive agricultural development projects with foreign funds.

In trade talks held in the first half of 1991 the province signed 335 contracts with foreign investors for agricultural development. The total investment reached 500 million U.S. dollars. In another round of trade talks last October, the province signed 39 agricultural development contracts with Taiwan investors, with 37.22 million U.S. dollars in investment.

In contrast, the total foreign investment in agricultural projects in the province before 1990 was only 134 million U.S. dollars.

You also said that foreign investments have flowed into a wide range of industries, including electronics, medical services, construction materials and chemicals. Over 30 percent of the enterprises are technology-concentrated, and over 80 percent are export-oriented. Moreover, foreign investors have even began to get involved in the real estate business in the province.

The deputy governor said that this is in sharp contrast to the situation just five or six years ago, when foreign investment in the province was mostly concentrated in the processing and service industries.

Overseas investors have also started to cast their eyes on long-term investment projects. Among the contracts the province signed last year, most have an expiration period of more than 15 years, and some of them are even for 30 to 50 years.

Foreign investors are extending their reach farther from the coast of the province. In the landlocked areas of Longyan, Sanming, Nanping and Ningde more than 400 foreign investment projects had been set up.

Foreign-funded enterprises are playing an increasingly important role in the province's economy. In the first ten months of 1991 the increased output value of the 2,602 foreign-funded enterprises in the province accounted for about half of the total increased proportion in Fujian's industrial output.

#### **Chen Huanyou Addresses Jiangsu Financial Meeting**

*OW2001064792 Nanjing Jiangsu People's Radio  
Network in Mandarin 1015 GMT 17 Jan 92*

[From the "News" program]

[Text] A provincial financial work conference ended in Nanjing today. The conference called on governments as well as finance and taxation departments at all levels to heighten their spirit and work hard to fulfill the financial tasks of 1992.

This year the state has assigned another arduous task regarding the financial revenues of Jiangsu.

Speaking of ways and means to fulfill this arduous and grim task, Governor Chen Huanyou said at the conference: The fundamental way to solve financial difficulties is to develop production, increase output and practice economy, increase revenues and cut back expenditures, and raise efficiency. We should fully utilize the advantages. We should save money through readjusting the structure, carrying out reforms, upgrading technology, cracking down on "three irregularities" [irregularities in collecting fees, imposing fines, and pooling funds], stopping deficits to state to make a profit, and through conservation.

Chen Huanyou emphasized: We should energetically support agriculture and the development of the rural economy, doing everything possible to increase the peasants' income; actively supporting invigoration of large

and medium-sized enterprises; promptly enforce various preferential policies adopted in Jiangsu; and further encourage scientific and technological advances. We should accelerate the pace of reforms, actively help enterprises transform operational mechanisms, and straighten out the relationship of distribution between the state and enterprises through the deepening of reform. In the future, extra-plan deficits caused by poor management will be handled differently and will not be covered up. In addition, it is necessary to adhere to the principle of keeping expenditures within the limits of income and of doing things within available financial means, to strictly control financial expenditures, and to foster the spirit of long-term frugality. The people throughout Jiangsu should translate this spirit into concrete actions.

#### **Commentary Views Jiangsu Public Security Work**

*OW1901041992 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese  
9 Jan 92 p 1*

[Article by XINHUA RIBAO commentator: "Strengthen Public Security Work; Safeguard Social Stability"]

[Text] The 18th Jiangsu Provincial Meeting on Public Security Work has opened. It is an important meeting of our province for implementing the Central Committee's decision on strengthening public security work, and it is an important meeting of our province's public security battlefield for carrying forward the revolutionary cause and forging ahead into the future, as well as for abolishing old measures and adopting new ones.

Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, the province's public security organs at all levels, the vast number of public security police, and armed police officers and men, have resolutely implemented the party's basic line and faithfully carried out their duties. They have made prominent contributions toward safeguarding the country's political and social stability, toward consolidating the state power of the people's democratic dictatorship, and toward promoting and protecting our province's economic construction and social development. In particular, public security police and armed police officers and men—in protecting reform and opening up to the outside world, in striking severely at serious criminal activities, and in struggling to combat floods and provide emergency relief—have undergone arduous tests and rendered meritorious service for the party and people.

Public security work has always been an important battle front for the party and country, and is indispensable for economic development, social stability, and peace for the people. Currently the international situation is complicated, and there is still a fairly large number of various factors causing instability in the country. Vigorously strengthening public security work, further consolidating the people's democratic dictatorship, and ensuring a good social environment for economic construction and social development have thus become more important.

Party committees and governments at all levels must fully understand this situation and must realistically strengthen the central and unified leadership on public security work. They must also arouse the vast number of cadres and masses to show solicitude for public security work, to actively assist and support public security work, and to safeguard the law enforcing authority of public security organs so as to jointly safeguard social stability.

Public security organs at all levels throughout the province must uphold the specialized tasks and line of integrating with the vast number of masses under the party committee's leadership. They should bring their functions into full play to resolutely fight against all hostile forces and elements which antagonize and sabotage socialism, should severely strike at various serious criminal activities, and should strictly deal with public security work. Public security police and armed police officers and men must consolidate and establish the guiding ideology geared to the need of reform and opening up to the outside world and to economic construction. They should continue to tackle public security work effectively in large and medium-sized cities as well as in areas along communications lines, and should put in great effort to do a good job regarding security and protection in large and medium-sized enterprises throughout the province, as well as in rural areas, in order to create a good social environment for the realization of our province's second-step strategic objective. Public security organs at all levels must also realistically strengthen their team building, manage the police force strictly, and do a good job in building a clean government. They should establish a solid sense of the masses by penetrating into their daily work the thought of working for and relying on the masses totally so as to upgrade our province's public security work to a new level.

#### **Government To Appraise Pudong Free Trade Zone**

*OW2401043092 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0303 GMT 24 Jan 92*

[Text] Shanghai, January 24 (XINHUA)—The Chinese General Administration of Customs is scheduled to appraise the Waigaoqiao free trade zone in the New Pudong Area of East China's Shanghai Municipality later this month.

According to Xia Keqiang, director of the Pudong Development Office, once the free trade zone passes the appraisal all preferential policies will be fully implemented.

Thus far, construction in the zone has proceeded smoothly, and over 60 percent of the available sites in one particular 0.73 sq km area have been spoken for by foreign businessmen.

At the same time, all available sites in the Jinqiao exports processing zone and the Lujiazui finance and trade zone, both will develop the first phase, are under contract to domestic and foreign investors.

Between April and June, the Shanghai municipal government will accept public bids for the construction of a modern golf course in the New Pudong Area.

Shanghai will attempt to attract over 20 billion yuan in development funds for the New Pudong Area during the Eighth State Five-Year Plan period (1991-95). As part of the effort, the city will increase municipal allocations, attract overseas funding, issue stocks, bonds and securities, in addition to obtaining loans.

The municipal government will also pay greater attention to the construction of villas, schools, medical care centers and recreation facilities in order to better serve foreign businessmen and their families.

### Central-South Region

#### Interview With Liu Jianfeng on Developing Hainan

OW2301143592 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese  
19 Jan 92 p 1

['Exclusive'] Interview with Hainan Governor Liu Jianfeng: "Realize Comprehensive 'Grand Opening'; Greatly Develop the Economy in the Special Zone"]

[Text] While north China is blanketed in snow, southern China is bathed in warmth. The beginning of the New Year saw the island of Hainan engulfed in the splendor of spring. It has been five years since Hainan Province became China's largest special zone. What kind of a new look will Hainan take on to greet the world? With this in mind, WEN HUI BAO interviewed Liu Jianfeng, governor of Hainan.

Governor Liu said he was pleased to brief readers on the pace of reform and opening in Hainan through WEN HUI BAO. He told us that Hainan now has the basic conditions to realize the policy of "grand opening" as advanced by Comrade Deng Xiaoping. Through the "grand opening," Hainan will convert its geographical and policy advantages into productivity and realize its goal of greatly developing the economy in the special zone. Hainan will carry out many reforms this year. Starting from 1 January this year, Hainan has comprehensively carried out many social welfare system reforms including reform of the system of old-age pensions, of medical care, of unemployment, and of the system of giving compensation for work-related injuries. Hainan will also carry out comprehensive price reform; vigorously develop various markets; strengthen market organizations; improve the market structure; further perfect the contractual responsibility system; encourage the forming of enterprise groups; transform old enterprises; develop rural enterprises; expand the scope of the share-holding system experiment; and reform the share-holding system.

Liu Jianfeng pointed out the great achievements that Hainan has made in improving the investment environment. This year, Hainan will adopt more measures to

further improve the investment environment. As the nation has basically completed the task of improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order, Hainan will concentrate its efforts on comprehensively implementing the central preferential policy and will make full use of this preferential policy to promote development and construction in the Hainan Special Economic Zone. When touching on the areas of infrastructural construction, Governor Liu said that Hainan will, in addition to continuing the seven projects including the Daguanakan hydropower project, Fenghuang Airport, and a highway project, carry out 13 projects including the West Ring Railways, Program Control Telephone Project, and Daodong Optical Fiber Cable Project, this year.

When asked about the development of Yangpu port, Governor Liu said time is ripe for developing the Yangpu Development Zone. This year, Hainan will utilize foreign capital to start developing the Yangpu Development Zone. Hainan signed a letter of intent with Hong Kong last September on large scale development of Yangpu. He said that 30 domestic experts took two to three months to check the Yangpu project and submit suggestions for it. He said Hainan will strive to begin starting up of the Yangpu Development Zone as early as possible. Hainan will also strive to do a good job in other development zones; it will continuously attract foreign capital; develop economic ties with other regions in China; obtain preferential loans from foreign countries and from international financial organizations; promote international economic and technological cooperation; encourage enterprises engaging in material-processing, parts assembly, and compensation trade; and develop the international leasing business. Hainan will also help enterprise groups to set up businesses overseas. Liu Jianfeng said with confidence that Hainan will, through the policy of "grand opening," accelerate the pace of reform and development, and greatly develop an export-oriented economy. He expressed the belief that a new tide of development and construction will surely hit Hainan.

#### Guan Guangfu Addresses Family Planning Conference

HK2301134692 Wuhan Hubei People's Radio Network  
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 17 Jan 92

[Excerpt] The provincial party committee and government jointly held a provincial conference on family planning in Wuchang 14-15 January to further implement the CPC Central Committee and the State Council decision on improving family planning work to strictly control population growth.

Guan Guangfu [provincial party committee secretary], Guo Shuyan [governor], Qian Yunlu, et al attended the meeting.

In his speech, Comrade Guan Guangfu pointed out: Party committees and governments at all levels must be soberly aware that Hubei's population situation remains desperate and that the province's population growth rate is still higher than many other places across the land.

Apart from objective factors, cadres, especially the leadership responsible for family planning, are to blame. First, party committees and governments in some places are not fully aware of the seriousness of the population problem and do not realize the urgent need to control population growth. They failed to keep a firm grasp of the family planning work. Second, they failed to strictly implement the provincial government regulations on family planning. In some places, party-member cadres even took the lead in having additional births. Third, the departments responsible for family planning did not get sufficient funds as planned. Of all counties and cities across the province, only 32 were provided with funds for family planning as required with a per-capita expenditure of 1.05 yuan. And fourth, the service network for promoting family planning has yet to take shape, adding difficulties to the work.

Guan Guangfu stressed: Party committees and governments at all levels must draw a lesson from their past failure to take a firm grasp of the family planning work due to a poor understanding of the population problem, enhance the sense of danger brought about by an excessive population growth, and persist in paying equal attention to production and population growth. It is necessary to stabilize the family planning policies and strictly implement the policies, making sure that every family will not have extra births.

Guan Guangfu went on: Party committees and governments at all levels must strengthen leadership over family planning work and end our backward state in this regard. Efforts should be made to set up or perfect the organs for promoting family planning, establish service centers for the purpose in townships and villages, really improve the related work at the basic level, strengthen the party branch's leadership of family planning, reorganize [words indistinct] associations and service rooms [as heard], and spread the experience gained by Yingshan County in setting up [words indistinct]. Departments responsible for family planning and for public health should closely cooperate with each other to provide service with respect to family planning.

Comrade Guo Shuyan stressed four points in his speech: 1) We must fully understand Hubei's desperate population situation, further enhance our sense of responsibility and urgency toward history and our times in promoting family planning, and take effective measures to control excessive population growth. 2) We must earnestly carry out the CPC Central Committee and State Council decision on family planning and further strengthen leadership over the work. Party committees and governments at all levels must pay equal attention to economic construction and family planning and include the plan to restrict excessive population growth in the local overall program for economic and social development. Key members of party committees and governments at all levels bear the greatest responsibility for carrying through the local plan for controlling population growth. In the future, the success of family planning should become an important criterion for appraising the work results of leading cadres of party

committees and governments at all levels and also of the most senior members of party committees and governments as well as leaders of the departments in charge of family planning, in their tenures of office. The key leading members of party committees and governments and the key departments of those places which failed to restrict population growth as planned for two years running should be investigated and responsibility affixed. Those that hide the truth or make a false report on population statistics should be investigated and severely prosecuted. 3) We must unswervingly carry out the existing dual-track policies on family planning, control population growth, and bring about a new order of exercising birth control according to law. It is necessary to persist in the mass line, enthusiastically take care of the people's daily life, do solid things for them, and enhance their understanding of the policies and their capacity to adapt themselves to the policies. 4) All quarters must make concerted efforts to comprehensively tackle the population problems and work hard to raise Hubei's family planning work to a new level. We must commit all units to attain certain goals with regard to family planning; carry out education in family planning on a large scale; conscientiously implement the regulations on controlling the floating population and strengthen control over their birth rate; resolutely check early marriages, early child-bearing, and illegal marriages; overcome difficulties to guarantee the funds necessary for family planning work—the 1.05-yuan per-capita expenditure for family planning must be included in the financial budget; and make sure that the organs responsible for family planning are properly reorganized and manned. [passage omitted]

### Southwest Region

#### Guizhou Deputy Secretary on Organizational Work

HK2301051192 Guiyang Guizhou People's Radio  
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Jan 92

[Excerpts] The provincial conference for party committee organization department directors of prefectures, autonomous prefectures, and cities held from 10 to 13 January called on party departments in charge of organizational work at all levels across the province to conscientiously implement the spirit of the meetings of the CPC Central Committee and provincial party committee in order to adhere to the party's basic line of focusing on economic construction, uphold the four cardinal principles, and persist in reform and opening up. They should also make great efforts to strengthen the building of leading bodies, basic-level party organizations, the contingent of party-member cadres, and organization departments themselves, while focusing on the election of deputies to the 14th CPC National Congress and to the provincial party congress, as well as the preparation for election of all levels of leading bodies for a new term of office in 1993, to greet the 14th CPC National Congress with outstanding achievements.

The meeting heard and studied the spirit of the national conference of organization department heads, evaluated

last year's organizational work province-wide, and discussed and arranged this year's organizational work.

Long Zhiyi, provincial party committee deputy secretary, addressed the meeting.

Yuan Ronggui, provincial party committee organization department head and concurrently provincial party committee standing committee member, made a report entitled: "Carry on This Year's Organizational Work in a Down-to-Earth Manner To Greet the 14th National CPC Congress."

The meeting centered on ways meticulously to elect deputies to the 14th National CPC Congress and to the provincial party congress; prepare organizationally for the election of leading bodies at all levels for a new tenure; further strengthen basic-level organizations; train and educate young cadres; improve education for party members and cadres, and accomplish five tasks concerning strengthening organization departments themselves.

Yuan Ronggui set specific requirements for the above, saying: We should make the process of electing deputies to the 14th National CPC Congress and to the provincial party congress one of education in strengthening party spirit and following the principle of democratic centralism. In assessing cadres and reshuffling leading bodies, we must pay special attention to the following issues: 1) It is necessary unswervingly to carry out the principles of making the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger, better educated, and professionally competent, and of attaching importance to ability and political integrity, stressing the latter. In assessing, promoting, and using cadres, we must take as important requirements, having a firm political stand; being impartial, honest, upright, and enterprising; having a high sense of responsibility and a good work record; and having an acceptable understanding of Marxist theories. 2) We must subject cadres to practical training. In promoting or appointing a cadre, we must make it an important condition that he has worked at the grass roots. 3) We must improve the leadership structure. It is necessary to study the matter in its entirety in connection with removals and appointments resulting from the 1993 election of a new tenure of leading bodies and to expand and readjust the leading bodies in accordance with different requirements for functions of different departments and leading bodies so that there will be members in the leading bodies who know a variety of professions and can rationally divide the work. The leading body is also required to make knowledge and [words indistinct] supplement each other and to be manned by people of different age groups, [words indistinct]. We must see to it that a suitable key leading member is selected. 4) It is necessary to improve the quality of work of assessing cadres. We should select those comrades who are politically reliable and have an intimate understanding of cadre duties to participate in the work. 5) It is necessary to improve the leading body's work style and raise its ideological level. We must make great efforts to solve the following two problems: One,

upholding democratic centralism, strengthening the unity of the leading body, and improving its ability to solve its own problems; two, continuing to combat corruption and unhealthy tendencies.

When talking about further strengthening party organizations at the basic level, Yuan Ronggui said: While maintaining the favorable momentum which already exists, we should give different guidance to suit different conditions, make vigorous efforts to improve weak links, placing stress on strengthening party organizations in rural areas, enterprises, and party and government departments. In rural areas, we must, guided by the spirit of the Eighth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and taking advantage of the excellent situation in which socialist ideological education is being carried out on a wide scale and [words indistinct], further strengthen in a coordinated way village-level organizations with the party branch as their core.

He said: This year the provincial party committee decided to send 500 cadres, mainly middle-aged and young cadres from departments directly under the provincial government, to the grass roots to help basic-level cadres. At the same time, cadres of departments directly under the prefectural, autonomous prefectural, and city governments will also be sent to departments directly under the provincial government to receive training through work, and a number of graduating college students will also be sent to basic-level units at the county level and below to take part in practical work. [passage omitted]

At the conference on 10 January, Long Zhiyi, provincial party committee deputy secretary, made a speech entitled: "Analyze the Experience, Explore the Law, and Press Ahead." He touched upon three issues.

1. Conscientiously implement the spirit of the Eighth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee to strengthen socialist ideological education in rural areas.
2. Analyze our experience and enthusiastically explore the way ahead and breath new life into the building of party organizations at the basic level.
3. Make earnest efforts to strengthen leading bodies.

Long Zhiyi said: Over the last few years, we have carried out socialist ideological education in rural areas proceeding from key points to many other areas and from within the party to outside it. We have progressed at a steady pace. Facts show that socialist ideological education is an effective form for rural cadres and peasants to conduct self-education. This is of great importance to better implementing the party's basic line, principles, and policies for rural areas, comprehensively promoting material, cultural, and ideological progress in rural areas, and further consolidating the socialist position in rural areas. At present, we must conscientiously implement the spirit of the Eighth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee as required by the provincial party committee, accomplish the three tasks in a comprehensive way, and push socialist ideological education a step forward.

The decision made by the Eighth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and Comrade Jiang Zemin's speech made at the session serve as programmatic documents for further strengthening agriculture and work in rural areas. Bringing into full play the enthusiasm and creativity of the broad masses of party members, cadres, and the people for building a new countryside with Chinese characteristics by taking the decision and speech as basic teaching materials and through intensively studying them and putting them into effect is the main task of the socialist ideological education. We must carry out the campaign to study and implement the decision and speech intensively and on a wide scale. By on a wide scale, we mean that villages where socialist ideological education has been basically accomplished or is still in progress or where the peasants have been amassed to receive education in socialism must manage to allot a certain period of time for studying and implementing the decision and speech in different ways to set off a new upsurge of socialist ideological education so that the spirit of the Eighth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee will be known to every peasant household. By intensively, we mean that we should not be satisfied with studying the documents or hearing reports on them exactly as they are. Instead, we should organize party members, cadres, and the masses to hold discussions in a diverse way and apply the documents to reality so that they will really grasp the essence of the decision and speech, further emancipate their minds, brace their spirits, and increase their confidence and determination to open up new prospects for agriculture and rural work in an original way. We should make special efforts to educate cadres and the masses to solve deep-seated ideological problems concerning their faith in socialism, their adherence to party leadership, and the consolidation and development of the socialist position in rural areas, in connection with the situation at home and abroad.

To deepen socialist ideological education in rural areas, we must make new progress in strengthening village-level organizations in a coordinated way. One, we must make strengthening the party branch the focal point of work to make a breakthrough on giving play to the party branch as a nucleus and a leading body. The basic requirement is: We should manage to find a competent secretary for almost every village party branch and organize a quality leading body for the party branch which has great ability and will work in the spirit of solidarity and militancy. In addition, we should build up a contingent of party members which can play a leading role in two respects: Have a comparatively established and perfected position for educational activities, and formulate a set of rules and regulations which will prove to be effective. Two, we should make a breakthrough on strengthening overall functions, taking the standardization of coordinated strengthening of village-level organizations as our objective. While strengthening the party branch, we must rectify and strengthen other village-level organizations to make sure that organizations are managed, have their functions and tasks, have places for

carrying out activities, and [words indistinct]. Third, we should make a breakthrough in improving the quality of village cadres and party members through strengthening education and management. Through socialist ideological education, counties, townships, and villages should set up and perfect a training system for cadres and party members and an education network. Over 70 percent of administrative villages should gradually regularize their training and educational work, systematize the contents of education, diversify their educational forms, build places for conducting education, and standardize their management within two years so that the quality of the majority of village cadres and party members will meet the demands of the new situation and new tasks. Fourth, we should carry out campaigns to encourage party members and cadres to play a leading role in two respects and behave as model villagers, breaking through in giving play to party members' exemplary vanguard role. It is necessary to integrate these activities with our efforts to create culturally and ideologically advanced and stockaded villages and to maintain a regular grasp of socialist ideological education, regarding it as a basic task.

When talking about analyzing experience, enthusiastically exploring new ways, and injecting vigor and vitality into the strengthening of party organizations at the basic level, Long Zhiyi said: The situation is developing, the tasks are changing, and numerous new conditions and problems keep cropping up in our practical work, so we should never stop for a moment in our attempts to strengthen basic-level party organizations.

1. We should consolidate the achievements we have made in strengthening grass-roots party organizations over the last few years, as well as evaluate our new experience to breath new life into the strengthening of party organizations at the basic level. We have accumulated quite a lot of useful experience in strengthening grass-roots organizations. The experience should be enriched, perfected, and refined in light of the new situation.
2. Party committees and organization departments at all levels should watch out for new conditions and symptoms of new developments from time to time. They should take advantage of the positive factors found in party organizations and among party members and the masses to stimulate the strengthening of grass-roots party organizations.

3. Cadres responsible for party work, including party committee secretaries and deputy secretaries and comrades in charge of organizational and propaganda departments, should constantly emancipate their minds and explore new routes. We have a prerequisite for emancipating the mind. Rather than pursuing liberalization, we must adhere to the four cardinal principles in exploring new ways of reform, opening, and building socialism with Chinese characteristics. Our comrades in charge of party work should become activists in this regard to better satisfy the demands of the new situation.

While dealing with the task of strengthening leading bodies, Long Zhiyi said: Over the last few years, party

committees at all levels, including the provincial party committee, have made unremitting efforts to strengthen leading bodies. Most of the leading bodies at the county level and above work in unity and are well qualified. They have good or comparatively good leadership line-ups. Taking the leading bodies as a whole, however, we should not be satisfied with the present situation. We should be aware of existing problems and, at the same time, of how we should raise the quality of the leading bodies and solve existing problems. Here, I wish to go into two points in particular. One, we should approach the study of Marxist theory from the high level of withstanding the three tests [as heard], especially from the high level of combating peaceful evolution. In face of the grim situation, we must be prepared for danger, adhere to the party's basic line, take the path of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, and make sure the leadership at all levels is in the hands of those who are loyal to Marxism. Two, we must practice democratic centralism and solve problems existing in those leading bodies whose members are not united and do not work in a coordinated way. We must do a good job in strengthening leading bodies at all levels throughout the province in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism and with the 12-character principle advanced by the provincial party committee working committee and by taking the actual conditions into account and further taking effective measures.

#### He Zhiqiang Addresses Cadre Training Class

HK2401104892 Kunming Yunnan People's Radio  
Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 18 Jan 92

[Text] The second training class on the three principles run by the provincial CPC Committee in its party school for leading cadres at and above the county level held a graduation ceremony this morning at the party school. He Zhiqiang, provincial party deputy secretary and governor, and Qiu Chuangjiao and Wang Guangxian, members of the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee, attended the ceremony and presented graduation certificates to 352 students.

In his speech at the graduation ceremony, He Zhiqiang said: The two training classes on the three basic principles run by the provincial CPC Committee last year in the provincial party school took a new step in significantly strengthening the party's ideological building and bringing up and training key leading members who will stride into the new century, and accumulated important experiences. In other words, we adopted a rectification method to persist in the study style of integrating theories with practice. We used the weapons of criticism and counter-criticism to study basic Marxist theories. We read classical works and studied basic points and systems. We devoted our efforts to the application and integration of theories with practice to master the four major points of Marxism. We conscientiously used proletarian thinking to overcome nonproletarian thinking to enhance our party spirit to reform our world outlook. The second training class on the three basic principles

applied and developed the experiences achieved by the first training class. It was run in a solid, successful, and efficient manner.

He Zhiqiang continued: To enable our party to successfully stand the test of administering the country, promoting reform and opening up, developing the commodity economy, and opposing peaceful evolution, we should strengthen leading cadres' training in party spirit. The enhancement of the Marxist level of party-member leading cadres and their training in party spirit should be reflected in conscientiously implementing the party basic line of one center and two basic points.

He Zhiqiang encouraged graduates to continue to study in a persistent manner after returning to their posts to constantly strengthen their efforts to reform their subjective world. They should steel their will and increase their capability in ability, and enhance their capability in sticking to the correct orientation and having the overall situation well in hand to greet the convening of the 14th party congress with their outstanding achievements in reform and construction.

### North Region

#### Beijing Court Sentences Economic Criminals

OW2301171392 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1542 GMT 23 Jan 92

[Text] Beijing, January 23 (XINHUA)—The Beijing Intermediate People's Court pronounced judgement today on a number of defendants involved in severe economic crimes.

The first case involved three criminals who were sentenced to death. Six others defendants received sentences ranging from death with a two-year reprieve, to life imprisonment, to prison terms ranging from eight to 12 years.

Those receiving the death sentence included Li Wenhua, former manager of the Beijing Urban Building Company Ltd.; Liu Shulan, former program manager for the China Huayang Technological and Trade Corporation; and Pang Suncai, the purchasing agent at a Beijing hospital.

The court proceedings revealed that the criminals had embezzled amounts totalling three million yuan and had offered and took bribes of over 500,000 yuan.

Li Wenhua, alone, embezzled over 676,000 yuan and offered bribes of some 8,952 yuan between 1986 to 1989.

### Northeast Region

#### Sun Weiben on Unhealthy Trends in Farm Products

SK2401064992 Harbin Heilongjiang People's Radio  
Network in Mandarin 2200 23 Jan GMT 92

[Text] A peasant wrote a letter to reveal unhealthy trends in the purchase of farm products. Sun Weiben gave a

written comment on this. On 23 January, the general office of the provincial government issued a special circular on this, calling on all farm-product purchasing units, including plants, depots, stations, and centers, to realistically consolidate work style and step up their efforts to pay for the purchasing funds, and guarantee that peasants will spend a happy Spring Festival. In the letter, this peasant indignantly cited numerous cases where some local purchasing personnel took advantage of the opportunity when there were a lot of surplus beets and corn that were going bad to arbitrarily extort and withhold money from peasants to harm their interests.

In his written comment, Sun Weiben said: Certainly, this kind of phenomena has existed. It is necessary to notify the higher and the lower levels to realistically solve this problem. In this connection, the General Office of the provincial government issued a special circular, which states: At present, it is a busy season for purchasing farm products. Under the situation in which there is a shortage of storage facilities and funds, all localities have done much work and helped peasants solve some practical problems. However, in practical work, unreasonable phenomena in examining the quality and weight of farm products still exist in some localities, and the unhealthy trend of extorting and withholding money from peasants have occurred frequently. All localities should conscientiously check the unhealthy trend in the purchase of farm products, and protect and mobilize the enthusiasm of peasants in production.

#### **Grass-Roots Party Building Conference Ends**

SK2201093392 Harbin Heilongjiang People's Radio  
Network in Mandarin 2200 GMT 21 Jan 92

[Text] The four-day provincial working conference on building grass-roots party organizations ended in Harbin on 21 January.

At the conference, Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial party committee, made an important speech on how to build grass-roots party organizations into a powerful leading core and a fighting force competent for guiding the broad masses of the people toward the target of becoming fairly well off. On behalf of the provincial party committee, Ma Guoliang, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered a work report entitled "Strengthen the Construction of Grass-roots Party Organizations in Line With the Basic Line of the Party, and Improve the Unity and Fighting Force of the Party." Seven units, including the Suihua Prefectural Party Committee, the Dezhou County Party Committee, and the party committee of the general Fulajie power plant, introduced their experience in building grass-roots party organizations.

The conference discussed and revised four stipulations and proposals on further strengthening the work of party committees managing party affairs, on building party organizations of organs, on recruiting party members from the production forefronts of enterprises and the rural areas and from among university students, and on

carrying out the systems and standards relating to the construction of grass-roots party organizations.

Meng Qingxiang, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and director of the organizational department of the provincial party committee, made a summing-up speech at the conference.

In his summing-up speech, Meng Qingxiang stressed that unswervingly implementing the basic line of the party, developing the economy, and stepping toward the target of becoming fairly well off is fundamentally a starting point of building grass-roots party organizations.

In regard to the issue of how to strengthen the unity and fighting force of the party, Meng Qingxiang said: First, we should take the improvement of party spirit as a key point to strengthen the education of party members and to vigorously upgrade their quality. Second, we should conscientiously consolidate grass-roots party organizations, particularly the leading bodies of grass-roots party organizations.

Wang Haiyan, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and secretary of the provincial discipline inspection commission, presided over the conference.

#### **Sun Weiben, Shao Qihui Attend Cadre Commendation**

SK2301091992 Harbin Heilongjiang People's Radio  
Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 22 Jan 92

[Text] The provincial party committee and government held a rally today to commend veteran-cadre advanced collectives and individuals across the province who made outstanding contributions to the work on reforms, opening up and caring for the next generation. One hundred and nine veteran cadres, including (Yao Suo) and (Feng Yichang), and 34 veteran cadres in Zhaoynan County and collectives such as the 8th March new work-style service center were named advanced individuals and advanced collectives outstanding in displaying their role. Seventy two individuals such as (Wu Kuizuan) and 27 collectives including the Huanan County committee in charge of the work of caring for the next generation were named advanced individuals and advanced collectives outstanding in caring for the next generation.

Leading provincial comrades Sun Weiben, Shao Qihui, Wang Zhao, Zhou Wenhua, Ma Guoliang, Wang Haiyan, Zhang Xiangling, He Shoulun, and Dai Moan; Chen Lei, member of the Central Advisory Commission; Li Jianbai, member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; and Zhao Dezun, Chen Jianfei, and Lu Guang, retired veteran cadres attended today's rally.

#### **Shao Qihui Relieves Leaders From Some Meetings**

SK2201093792 Harbin Heilongjiang People's Radio  
Network in Mandarin 2200 GMT 21 Jan 92

[Text] On the morning of 21 January, leaders of the provincial government heard the opinions and suggestions on the work of the provincial government made by

prefectural commissioners and city mayors. On that same day in Harbin, provincial leaders Shao Qihui, Chen Yunlin, Du Xianzhong, Dai Moan, Cong Fukui, and Zhou Tienong held talks with the prefectural commissioners and city mayors participating in the 10th plenary session of the provincial government.

They suggested: In arranging the work for 1992, the provincial government should expand the scale of reforms, do solid work, be especially determined to reduce meetings, and extricate prefectural and city leaders from mountains of documents and loads of meetings.

After conscientiously hearing their opinions and suggestions, Governor Shao Qihui decided on the spot that from now on principal prefectural and city leaders are permitted not to attend special meetings of various trades.

### Shao Qihui Addresses Industrial Work Conference

SK1701074892 Harbin Heilongjiang People's Radio  
Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 16 Jan 92

[Text] The provincial conference on the work of large and medium-sized industrial enterprises opened today. Addressing the conference, Governor Shao Qihui pointed out: The general demand for invigorating state-run large and medium-sized enterprises is to persist in reforms and opening up, promote industrial development with science and technology, achieve actual progress in readjusting structure and raising efficiency, extricate oneself from a difficult position in three years, and basically invigorate industrial enterprise development in five years.

The convocation of the provincial conference on the work of large and medium-sized industrial enterprises cosponsored by the provincial party committee and the provincial government was the first of its kind in the history of the province.

In his speech to the conference, Governor Shao Qihui fully affirmed the important role played by our province's large and medium-sized enterprises in national economic construction, and called for continued efforts to implement a series of policy measures on invigorating large and medium-sized enterprises issued by the State Council and the provincial party committee and government, and to make special efforts to do well in the following six aspects of work:

1. Improve the relationship between the administrative departments and enterprises, and create a good environment for enterprises to change their operational mechanism. It is necessary to implement the enterprise law; delegate the power of labor employment, distribution of wages and bonuses, and organizational set-up to enterprises without reserve; manage well the measures to keep the activities of enterprises within proper bonds, such as the methods of basing an enterprise's total payroll on its economic performance and management of the fixed state assets; further improve the enterprise contract management responsibility system; generally popularize

the method of classifying enterprises according to their profit and tax delivery; and conduct pilot work on operations, input, output, and overall contracts among simulated joint, cooperative and foreign-funded enterprises; check the phenomenon of arbitrarily levying fares, fines and forced donations; and further reduce the burden of enterprises;

2. Deepen the supporting internal reform of enterprises; fully tap their own potential; attend to internal reform by enterprises of the personnel, labor, and distribution systems; and improve the economic responsibility system of enterprises;

3. Actively promote industrial development with science and technology; gradually establish the accumulation mechanism of technological progress; and promote enterprise technological progress in terms of politics, administrative norms, and change of mechanisms;

4. Make up our mind to establish and improve the social welfare benefits system with an emphasis in the insurance system for former workers waiting for new jobs and create conditions for forming a competition mechanism of selecting the superior and eliminating the inferior.

5. Further relax restrictions on the planning and pricing management of large and medium-sized enterprises, gradually make enterprises join market competition, and allow them to operate and develop independently in line with the changes in market supply and demand and the law of value.

6. Adapt ourselves to the changes in the economic system from one of product economy to one of a planned commodity economy, and effect a change in the economic appraisal target system from one centering on output value to one centering on efficiency.

Governor Shao Qihui said: Regarding the aforementioned six aspects of work, the provincial-level departments concerned should respectively formulate plans or make suggestions for implementing the related policy stipulations, and should rapidly issue them to the lower levels for implementation after examination and revision by the provincial government. All prefectures and cities and all relevant departments should strengthen leadership over the work of invigorating large and medium-sized enterprises, strengthen confidence, grasp the work firmly, and push our province's economy forward.

Ma guoliang, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over today's provincial conference on the work of large and medium-sized industrial enterprises.

Attending the conference were principal leaders of various prefectures, cities, and counties; relevant provincial-level departments; and 350 large and medium-sized industrial enterprises, a total of 540 people.

Shi Dazhen, director of the Investigation and Study Group of the State Council and vice minister of energy resources who was conducting investigation in our province to study ways to invigorate large and medium-sized enterprises; Lu Yanchang, deputy director of the investigation group; and provincial party and government

leaders, including Sun Weiben, Wang Haiyan, Li Gen-shen, Chen Yunlin, Zhang Xiangling, He Shoulun, and Cong Fukui, attended the conference.

#### **Quan Shuren on Township Enterprise Development**

*SK2401041292 Shenyang Liaoning People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Jan 92*

[Text] A vigorous atmosphere permeated the conference room of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee on the morning of 23 January. At the invitation of Quan Shuren, secretary of the provincial party committee, some one dozen directors of the provincial as well as city, county, and district township enterprise administrative bureaus gathered there to discuss Liaoning's township enterprise development.

Yan Hongsheng, director of the provincial township enterprise administrative bureau, said: Liaoning's progress in township enterprise development was something of a breakthrough last year. Its output value of township enterprises and output value of rural industry were 53 billion yuan and 41 billion yuan, respectively, up 7.4 billion yuan and 6.22 billion yuan, respectively, from the preceding year.

Hearing this, Comrade Quan Shuren said: Liaoning's rapid township enterprise development and large amount of exports last year facilitated its rural economic development. This was indeed encouraging.

The participating comrades said: Since last year when the province held a county, district, township, and village industrial work conference, an upsurge in developing township enterprises has been created throughout the province. Many good experiences and good examples have emerged in all localities.

Quan Shuren said: In the future, we should give play to the guiding role of the development zones, open zones, and scientific and technological parks in Liaodong peninsula and the localities along the Shenyang-Dalian Expressway and put more efforts to develop the technical transformation of enterprises and improve product mix and commodity circulation.

#### **Liaoning Technological Progress Conference Ends**

*SK2201094292 Shenyang Liaoning People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Jan 92*

[Text] The four-day provincial enterprise technological progress work conference ended in Shenyang on 21 January.

The comrades participating in the conference warmly discussed the main subject of elevating the enterprise technological progress work to a new high. The conference defined the guiding ideology of conducting technological transformation, determined technological transformation projects in the Eighth Five-Year Plan period, and also set forth some specific measures.

Wen Shizhen, vice governor of the provincial government, chaired the conference. Present at the conference were leading comrades of the six major leading bodies of the province, including Yue Qifeng, Li Guozhong, Xu Wencai, Ge Xifan, Cheng Jinxiang, Xiao Zuofu, Tan Liren, Shen Xianhui, Fu Jiaji, Cong Zhonglong, and Cui Yukun.

Governor Yue Qifeng gave an important speech at the conference.

He said: Our province makes more than 3,000 scientific and technological findings every year, but only 20 percent of these findings have been popularized. This shows that we fail to actually embark on the orbit of relying on scientific and technological progress to develop the economy. In the Eighth Five-Year Plan period we should focus enterprise technological progress work on increasing economic results; coordinate technological transformation closely with the readjustment of the production structure, the product mix, and the enterprise organizational structure; upgrade the scientific and technological contents of products; and create a number of industries and products with powerful competitiveness in markets at home and abroad to promote the vitality of the economy in the province.

Yue Qifeng said: Promoting enterprise technological progress is a long-term economic task requiring persistence. If we are inspired with enthusiasm, do solid work, and fully use various favorable conditions, we will certainly attain our objectives and the old industrial base of Liaoning will become more vigorous.

#### **Liaoning Reports 1991 Foreign Trade Development**

*SK2401075392 Shenyang Liaoning People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Jan 92*

[Text] As was learned from a conference held by the provincial foreign trade bureau on 23 January to summarize and commend 1991 work and arrange 1992 work, Liaoning's exports totaled \$5.77 billion, ranking second in the country. Exports managed independently by local authorities exceeded \$3 billion for the first time, showing a net increase of \$700 million over the preceding year and the net increase ranked second in the country.

The year 1991 was the first year to implement the new system under which foreign trade enterprises are responsible for their own profits and losses and also the year to restore the provincial foreign trade bureau. Based on Liaoning's new situation in foreign trade development, the leading party group of the foreign trade bureau has correctly handled the relationship between foreign trade and production, between the exports of specialized foreign trade corporation and those of other corporations, and between foreign trade and foreign economic relations and consolidated and improved the multi-channel and multi-layered export pattern with foreign trade bureaus and foreign economic relations and trade bureaus at all levels as the major exporters. The various foreign trade corporations have extensively raised their

economic efficiency, accelerated the adjustment of the export commodity mix, and increased the exports of industrial manufactured goods and electronic and machinery products.

#### Commodity Prices 'Basically Stable' in 1991

SK2401080192 Shenyang Liaoning People's Radio  
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Jan 92

[Text] As was learned from the provincial price work conference held in Shenyang on 23 January, Liaoning achieved marked results in commodity price work in 1991. Its general price level remained basically stable last year. Its general retail prices rose by merely 4.1 percent, 1.9 percent lower than the plan.

Liaoning made particular efforts to straighten out collection of administrative and operating fees last year. It canceled and reduced 1,460 irrational items of fees to reduce the burden on enterprises and people by 175 million yuan. Price departments also conducted regular inspections on the prices of daily necessities and service charges. They handled 52,633 law breaches and imposed economic sanctions totaling 50.93 million yuan. Meanwhile, methods were formulated to control the prices of more than 10 kinds of materials, such as chemical fertilizer and plastic sheets for farm use, not to be distributed in a unified manner, thus changing the chaos in commodity prices.

#### Newspaper Lists Personnel Appointments, Removals

SK2401042192 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO  
in Chinese 2 Dec 91 p 1

[Text] On 30 November 1991, the 25th Standing Committee meeting of the seventh Liaoning Provincial People's Congress decided to appoint Tian Yuguang [3944 5148 1639] director of the provincial Communications Department; Lu Hongde [4151 7703 1795] chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Education Commission; and to remove Zhu Jiazhen from his post as vice governor of the Liaoning Provincial People's Government; and Wang Chunshan [3769 4783 1472] from his post as chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Educational Commission.

It also decided to appoint Shi Xiaotan [0670 4562 6151] to concurrently hold the post as director of the Law Office of the Liaoning Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; to appoint Zhou Qiang [0719 1730] deputy director of the Law Office of the Liaoning Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; and Xiu Zhonghan [0208 1813 5060] deputy director of the Financial and Economic Office of the Liaoning Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

### Northwest Region

#### Oil Cities Change Economy of Northwest Deserts

OW2401021992 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0124 GMT 24 Jan 92

[Text] Urumqi, Jan. 24 (XINHUA)—Though uninhabited by men for centuries, a number of deserts in Northwestern China have been turned into oil cities in recent years with the discovery of oil there.

These cities emerged on the Gobis in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, and Gansu and Qinghai Provinces not only have facilitated the oil industry but also remarkably promoted the local economy. Many of them have become new economic and scientific centers in China's west.

Xinjiang's Karamay city in the center of the Junggar Basin, for example, is China's first oil field in the west, which was built after the founding of New China in 1949.

Since oil gushed out from the first well in 1956, the Chinese Government has invested tens of billions yuan in oil industry and urban construction.

With an annual output of crude oil exceeding seven million tons and a population more than 200,000, Karamay has become China's fourth largest oil field and the second largest city in Xinjiang.

The city has well developed in commerce, public health, culture and education. There are well-equipped hospitals, and about 100 primary and middle schools and colleges.

With verification of more oil, a number of satellite cities have been built around Karamay.

The Golmud city, also born with oil exploration, has already become the economic center in the west of Qinghai Province and a communication hub linking Tibet with the rest of China.

Now a kerosene plant with an annual capacity of refining one million tons of crude oil is being constructed and the city expects to become another important petrochemical base in China's northwest in the near future.

Recently, another oil city has appeared beside Dunhuang city, home of the world-renowned Dunhuang frescoes.

#### Yin Kesheng at Socialism, Nationalities Meeting

HK2301095692 Xining Qinghai People's Radio  
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Jan 92

[Text] The provincial CPC Committee Propaganda Department recently held a theoretical symposium on socialism and the nationalities issue. More than 40 researchers of nationality and religious issues from the provincial CPC Committee Policy Study Office, Organization Department, United Front Work Department, and Qinghai Academy of Social Sciences attended the symposium.

At the symposium, those attending extensively discussed Marxist theories on nationalities, the essence of religions, and basic characteristics of the socialist views on nationalities. In light of the practical situation of nationality work in our province over the past 42 years, those attending summed up basic experiences in implementing the party policies for nationalities and religions, and forwarded many proposals on strengthening nationality solidarity, and promoting stability, prosperity, and development in areas inhabited by minority nationalities.

Yin Kesheng, provincial party secretary; Sang Jiejia, provincial party deputy secretary; and Chen Yunfeng, vice chairman of the provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference attended the symposium.

After listening to speeches, Comrade Yin Kesheng said: While carrying out their research work, the vast number of theoretical workers must link their theories with practice. They should unify their understanding and thinking through contention, and fully understand the essence of the problems. He continued: We have gained both experience and lessons from nationality work in Qinghai over the past 42 years. For a fairly long period to come, various nationalities will continue to exist together. Therefore, we should conscientiously sum up the experiences in nationality work, and contribute to the economy in areas inhabited by minority nationalities.

#### **Jin Jipeng Addresses Meeting on Finance, Planning**

*HK2301001692 Xining Qinghai People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Jan 92*

[Excerpts] A provincial meeting on finance and planning was held in Xining yesterday [15 October]. At the meeting, provincial Governor Jin Jipeng said: The guidance thinking for our province's economic work this year is that we should persist in implementing the basic line of one center and two basic points, further deepen reform, expand opening up, consolidate and develop our achievements scored in improvement of the economic environment and rectification of economic order, and shift the focus of economic work onto the track of structural readjustment and enhancement of efficiency. We should strengthen agriculture and animal husbandry, run state-owned enterprises well, and speed up exploitation of resources to promote further improvement of our national economy. [passage omitted]

The aforementioned meeting on planning and finance convened by the provincial government will further implement the strategic policy decisions adopted by the central work meeting and the Eighth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, and the spirit of the national meeting on planning and finance. It will also follow arrangements made by Comrade Yin Kesheng [Qinghai provincial CPC secretary] at the Eighth Plenary Session of the Seventh Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee for the work of the whole province in 1992. It will make proper arrangements for our province's economic plan and financial budget this year, and draw up specific plans for the economic work of the whole province.

At the meeting, provincial Governor Jin Jipeng spoke on the present economic situation and the focal points of economic work this year. He said: Our province's main task of economic improvement and rectification in 1991 was basically fulfilled. Our production and construction have continued to develop. The entire economic situation is taking a favorable turn. All this has been reflected in the fact that we have reaped a good harvest in agriculture and animal husbandry after combating natural calamities. Our industrial production has continued to grow in a stable manner amid structural readjustment. New progress has been made in key construction projects. Our investment structure in fixed assets has been improved. Our market supply is normal, and our foreign trade and exports have further increased. We have fulfilled the annual budget with regard to financial revenues and expenditure. Our bank deposits and loans have continued to grow.

Jin Jipeng added: All these achievements were the main aspects of our provincial economic work last year. However, due to the fact that the problems in our economic life at a deeper level have not yet been solved, problems and difficulties arising in our province's economic development are still very prominent. Therefore, in the new year we should proceed from Qinghai's practical reality and promote our economic work in a down-to-earth manner. With regard to agricultural and animal husbandry production, we should vigorously carry out our struggle to combat drought, and strengthen construction in grasslands and grazing management to strive for a good harvest in agriculture and animal husbandry this year. As far as industrial production is concerned, this year's main task is to change our enterprises' operational mechanisms, optimize our product mix, promote technological progress, and enhance our economic efficiency. [passage omitted]

Provincial Governor Jin Jipeng put forth specific demands on our province's work this year for deepening reform in the circulation system and opening up both domestic and international markets. He also specifically talked about our province's financial situation, macroscopic management, and comprehensive reforms.

#### **Tomur Dawamat Addresses Economic Work Meeting**

*OW2401052192 Urumqi Xinjiang Television Network in Mandarin 1655 GMT 23 Jan 92*

[From the "Xinjiang News" program]

[Text] A work meeting on the regional economy opened in Urumqi today. Tomur Dawamat, Li Shoushan, Chen Xifu, Zhang Sixue, Hederbai, Yusufu Muhanmode, (Wang Yongshan), and Li Donghui, and party and government leaders of the autonomous region attended the meeting this morning.

The main purposes of the meeting are as follows: to convey the guidelines of the national work meeting on technological advancement for enterprises; to convey the guidelines of the national meeting of enterprise workers

to exchange experiences on wage distribution, social security, and system reform; to make overall arrangements for our region's economic work in 1992; and to study issues such as promoting technological advancement, invigorating circulation, enterprise workers reform, wage distribution, the social security system, and transforming enterprise operating mechanisms focusing on raising economic efficiency.

Tomur Dawamat, chairman of the regional people's government, spoke at the meeting. After summarizing the entire region's economic work for last year, he pointed out: The emphasis of this year's work in industrial sectors is to earnestly implement the guidelines of the Central Committee's work meeting, to vigorously readjust the economic structure, to promote technological advancement, to transform operating mechanism, and to earnestly raise economic efficiency. Tomur Dawamat said: Enhancing enterprise vitality, particularly that of large and medium-sized enterprises, is a central link in urban economic restructuring. All localities and departments should waste no time in increasing reform measures. While continuing to improve the external conditions of enterprises, they should shift the focus and attention of their work to transforming enterprise operating mechanisms and should resolve to promote enterprises in the market. The transformation of enterprise operating mechanisms is an important and complex work that concerns many aspects of work, and supplementary reform should be carried out in such aspects as planning, circulation, labor, and personnel. Governments at all levels should attach great importance to the work and continue to strengthen their leadership and promote timely reform. They should continue to perfect the contract management responsibility system. Based on the principle of separation between governments and enterprises and between the two authorities, as well as management according to the laws, enterprises should be allowed to manage and draw up policies on their own. The internal and external management mechanism of Chinese-foreign joint ventures, cooperative

enterprises, and exclusively foreign-owned enterprises should be introduced in some selected enterprises. Enterprises should carry out key reforms in the labor system, the cadre and personnel system, and the internal distribution system in order to gradually establish an internal system of promotion and demotion for cadres, the appointment and dismissal of workers, the increase and decrease of wages, favorable treatment for excellent work teams, and risk-sharing by everyone.

Tomur Dawamat said: While not slackening agricultural and animal husbandry production, greater efforts should be made to actively develop industries, to vigorously develop village and township enterprises, to optimize the national economic structure, and to emphasize the development of key industries. We should further improve the macroeconomic regulation for industry and strengthen the guide in policy making and business management. We should further play down the use of total industrial output value as a goal and strengthen the importance of quality and efficiency. We should take practical measures to restrict production and reduce stockpiling and debt-chains. We should accelerate the pace of enterprise technological advancement and popularize the use of advanced and practical technology as well as the development of high and new technology. We should implement effectively key reform measures for existing enterprises. All enterprises should quicken the pace of restructuring for industrial production mix, continuously upgrade product quality through readjusting product mix, and work hard to raise economic efficiency geared toward the market.

Tomur Dawamat finally asked governments at all levels and relevant departments to work effectively, as in agricultural production, for this year's industrial production. They should fight to score a greater breakthrough in technological advancement in enterprises to achieve a fairly large increase in quality, variety, and efficiency to greet the victorious holding of the party's 14th national congress with new achievements.

**Strait Association To Discuss Mail Handling**

*HK2301001792 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE  
in English 1421 GMT 22 Jan 92*

[Text] Beijing, January 22 (CNS)—The Mainland-based Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Strait (ARATS) in a letter to its Taiwan counterpart, the Straits Exchange Foundation (SEF), welcomed a proposal put forward by the Taiwan side regarding the handling of registered mail destined for the Mainland. ARATS said it was willing to hold negotiations with the SEF on inquiry and compensation concerning registered letters and other relevant matters.

ARATS pointed out in its message that the handling of Taiwan-bound registered letters by the Mainland postal authorities dated back to June, 1979, in a bid to serve people across the Strait. The Chinese organization was pleased with the proposed service to be undertaken by Taiwan.

In response to a message sent by the SEF on January 7, ARATS said that it was entrusted by a particular department to agree to conduct negotiations at both sides' convenience on inquiry and compensation concerning the registered mail service across the Strait. It also asked the SEF for advice on a date, venue and forms regarding the negotiations.

### **Li, Hao Receive 'World Freedom Day' Dignitaries**

*OW2301093692 Taipei CNA in English 0746 GMT  
23 Jan 92*

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 23 (CNA)—The spirit of fighting communism and maintaining freedom will finally triumph, as can be seen from the disintegration of the former Soviet Union, Premier Hao Po-tsun said Wednesday.

Addressing a party in honor of foreign dignitaries participating in this year's World Freedom Day activities, Hao praised the World League for Freedom and Democracy for its contribution to inspiring tyrannized people in their pursuit of freedom.

The premier vowed to continue to work with the league "to bury communist tyranny in the ashes of history."

President Li Teng-hui, receiving 18 of the foreign guests, said the Republic of China is confident of its future because "we rest our hopes on humanity" which will eventually phase out all inhumane institutions.

Li said the Republic of China has based its "Taiwan experience" on the ideals of freedom, democracy and equitable affluence.

Though there is much room for improvement in the achievements of the "Taiwan experience," the president said people on Taiwan can still share much of their development experience with developing countries, particularly those which have recently rid themselves of their communist yokes.

More than 130 foreign representatives from 39 countries will attend a rally Thursday afternoon marking the 1992 World Freedom Day.

Participants will discuss ways of spreading democratic ideas to people still under communist rule in the hope that they will soon be able to regain freedom and democracy.

In conjunction with the rally, a seminar will also be held to explore "a new order in the changing world" and to study the outlook for democracy in Asia, where three communist tyrannies remain—Mainland China, North Korea, and Vietnam.

### **Li Receives Foreign Legislators**

*OW2401084192 Taipei CNA in English 0805 GMT  
24 Jan 92*

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 24 (CNA)—The Republic of China [ROC] will usher in a new era when its ongoing constitutional reforms are completed, President Li Teng-hui said Thursday.

Li made his statement while meeting with Gustavo Diaz de Vivar Ramirez, speaker of the Senate of Paraguay [title as received], and Marco Antonio Ameglio Samudio, president of the Legislative Assembly of Panama.

The president told the two Latin American parliamentary leaders that through more than 40 years of concerted

efforts by its government and people, the ROC has made phenomenal economic progress.

"We are now seeking to create a similarly spectacular political miracle," Li told his guests. The ROC expects to complete its much-promised constitutional reforms within the next two to three years, he added.

The president said that the ROC has maintained cordial relationships with Panama and Paraguay. "I hope our longstanding friendship and cooperation will be further strengthened for our mutual benefit," he added.

Li said the ROC is more than willing to share its experience in economic development with its friends and allies. "We'll offer our technical expertise to help our friends develop their economic."

The two Latin American parliamentary leaders arrived in Taipei earlier this week to attend the annual World Freedom Day activities here.

### **French Minister Discusses Air Links; Meets Chien**

*OW2301085892 Taipei CNA in English 0758 GMT  
23 Jan 92*

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 23 (CNA)—Direct air links between the Republic of China [ROC] and France will be set up after some technical problems are resolved, Transportation and Communications Minister Eugene Chien said Wednesday.

Chien made his remarks after meeting in his office with France's Secretary of State for Foreign Trade Jean-Noel Jeanneney.

Jeanneney, who arrived in Taipei Monday at the head of an 11-member delegation, did not disclose the contents of the meeting but told reporters that he will discuss them at a press conference Friday.

Chien said that the so-called technical problems involve which airlines from each country will fly the route and which French airport will be used by the ROC airplanes.

The government's plan to allow China Airlines, the national flag carrier, to fly the route remains unchanged, Chien added.

The French official also visited Hsu Yih-yun, chairman of the Atomic Energy Council, during the day for an exchange of views on ways to promote cooperation in atomic energy between the two countries.

Furthermore, Jeanneney said France hopes to strengthen cooperation in transportation, environmental protection, and telecommunications.

In order to promote scientific and technical exchanges, Jeanneney said, his government is willing to provide Taiwan technicians with opportunities for language and technical training.

Jeanneney also called on Foreign Affairs Minister Fredrick Chien Wednesday to discuss matters of mutual concern.

**Russian Science, Education Officials Visit***OW2301085692 Taipei CNA in English 0751 GMT  
23 Jan 92*

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 23 (CNA)—Russian President Boris Yeltsin's State Counselor Nikolay G. Malyshev arrived in Taipei with three Russian science and educational officials Wednesday at the invitation of Tamkang University in Taipei.

The four Russian dignitaries, who came here on their way to South Korea, are scheduled to visit Education Minister Mao Kao-wen, Vice Foreign Minister Chen Chien-jen, and Vice Chairman Hu Ching-piao of the National Science Council during their three-day visit in Taipei.

**Editorial Warns Against 'Unreliable' CIS Weapons***OW2201185192 Taipei CNA in English 1442 GMT  
22 Jan 92*

[Editorial published 22 January in EXPRESS NEWS, a CNA newspaper: "Buying Weapons From CIS"]

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 22 (CNA)—It isn't any surprise that [passage indistinct] to improve our defense (?capacity) [passage indistinct] Soviet Union as a result of its disintegration, not all of them are of high quality that can meet our defense requirements. The Persian Gulf war demonstrated the poor quality of Soviet weapons in general, particularly in comparison to their American counterparts. There are only a few weapons, such as the MiG-29 fighter, that would be worth considering. But even on these items, we have to raise doubt about the reliability of its production, and the supply of spare parts after purchase, in view of the economic chaos in the former Soviet Union and the uncertain future of the republics.

The greatest reservation we have about purchasing weapons from the CIS [Commonwealth of Independent States], however, is its cost on our military, not in terms of money but the need to change our military training and even underlining philosophy of our military establishment. Modern weapons, obviously, are not household appliances one can pick up from the market and put to use immediately. Introduction of a new weapons system often requires a long period of training on not only its operation but also maintenance and repair. Furthermore, weapons are designed to implement military strategies, and different nations design weapons differently to reflect their different military philosophy. Having used for decades mostly American weapons, and, thus, having adopted the American military philosophies, our Armed Forces would need to completely revamp their thinking in order to incorporate Soviet weapons. How to integrate the Soviet-made weapons with the U.S.-designed weapons currently in our arsenal and to form a consolidated military would be a formidable task for our defense officials.

It is true we need newer, more sophisticated weapons to replace the aging ones. But, recent progress in U.S. arms sales to us gives us reason to be optimistic about the

availability of more advanced weapons from the United States in the future. The United States, in our opinion, is still the best source of advanced weapons for us from both economic and military points of view. In the long run, of course, our best strategy to satisfy our defense needs is to develop our own defense industry. Judging from the progress we have made in this area in recent years, the prospects of that are much better than the prospects of pursuing the unreliable and uneconomic weapons from the CIS.

**Government Seeks ASEAN 'Dialogue' Role***OW2401083792 Taipei CNA in English 0800 GMT  
24 Jan 92*

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 24 (CNA)—The Republic of China [ROC] is interested in joining the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) as a non-regional "dialogue partner," a well-placed Foreign Ministry official said Thursday.

"We have expressed our intention to ASEAN authorities through our representative offices in ASEAN member states," confirmed the official who preferred anonymity.

The six-member regional organization currently has seven "dialogue partners" outside the region: the United States, Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, the European Community and South Korea.

The ROC hopes to become an ASEAN "dialogue partner" as part of its efforts to strengthen trade and economic cooperation with ASEAN members and to increase its presence in the world community, the official explained.

"We are actively seeking the support of ASEAN countries for our bid," the official noted. The six ASEAN members are Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand and Brunei.

But, the official said, Taipei's application is not expected to be discussed in the forthcoming ASEAN summit scheduled to open in Singapore next Monday.

According to ASEAN regulations, such an application must first be screened by senior ASEAN officials and then passed at a ministerial-level meeting of all member countries. The 1992 ASEAN ministerial-level meeting is likely to be held in June, the official revealed. Senior ASEAN officials usually meet one or two months before the opening of the ministerial-level meeting to prepare an agenda for the ministers.

If the ROC becomes an ASEAN "dialogue partner," the official said, it will be another of the country's diplomatic breakthroughs following its accession to the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum last November.

Vice Finance Minister Lai Ying-chao also said Thursday that becoming an ASEAN "dialogue partner" will be a blessing to Taiwan's long-term economic well-being.

A major topic to be discussed in the coming ASEAN summit will be the formation of an EC-style economic bloc among east Asian countries, Lai revealed.

"If we are not included into the burgeoning East Asian economic group," Lai worried, "our external trade and economic development might be affected over the long run."

Lai pointed out that regional economic integration is a global trend. Because of Peking's persistent opposition, the financier regretted, Taiwan cannot easily join global or regional economic groupings.

"In order to survive this plight," Lai said, "we must try to forge bilateral economic and financial ties with as many countries as possible."

Through the signing of bilateral agreements with countries in the same region, he explained, the ROC will be able to acquire many regional economic benefits.

Lai said the Ministry of Finance is vigorously seeking to forge cooperative ties with Southeast Asian nations in taxation, banking, securities and other related fields.

#### **Mainland To 'Relax' Visa Rules for Taiwanese**

OW2401110392 Taipei CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO  
in Chinese 16 Jan 92 p 1

[Dispatch by reporter from Beijing: "Mainland To Issue Five-Year Visas to Taiwan Residents"]

[Text] The Chinese Communists will soon considerably relax the administration of entry-exit visas for Taiwan residents to travel to the mainland. Beginning 1 May, Taiwan residents will be able to enter and exit the mainland with multiple visas good for five years. According to Chinese Communist officials, following the recent promulgation by the Chinese Communist State Council of "Procedures for the Administration of Chinese Citizens Travelling To and From the Taiwan Area," preparations are well under way at the Entry and Exit Administration under the Ministry of Public Security for the issuance of new travel documents so that, starting 1 May, travel documents good for multiple journeys will be issued to all Taiwanese applying for travel to the mainland. The new travel document will be good for five years and multiple uses. When it expires or all the pages are used up, a new one will be granted upon application.

According to Chinese Communist sources, the relaxation of visa administration for Taiwan residents entering and exiting the mainland will be carried out in accordance with Articles 26, 27, and 28 of the aforementioned State Council procedures. Article 26 of the procedures stipulates: "Mainland residents' passes for traveling to and from Taiwan, and Taiwan residents' passes for traveling to and from the mainland, shall be kept by pass holders and are good for five years." Article 28 stipulates: "Endorsements on mainland residents' passes for traveling to and from Taiwan, and on Taiwan residents'

passes for traveling to and from the mainland, are granted case by case and are available in single round-trip format and multiple round-trip format."

It was pointed out that under the regulations governing travel by Taiwan residents to and from the mainland—which are being drafted by the Ministry of Public Security—visas for Taiwan compatriots will fall into two categories: Multiple entries and single entries. Taiwan residents who travel frequently to the mainland may apply for multiple entry-exit visas valid for five years. Those who do not need multiple visas may still apply for single entry-exit visas—which are also valid for five years—every time they travel to the mainland. After entering the mainland, they are allowed to stay for three months. Those who need to stay for more than three months must apply for temporary residence documents from local public security bureaus.

The sources added that, according to new administrative regulations issued by the Ministry of Public Security, the single-page passes currently used by Taiwan residents will be replaced by travel documents in booklet form beginning 1 May. The booklet passes will be stamped each time the pass holder enters or exits the mainland. Upon implementation of the new visa administration, the one-year and two-year multiple-entry visas currently in use will no longer be issued and will instead be replaced by multiple-entry passes in booklet form which will be good for five years. The new passes resemble those issued to Taiwan residents by Hong Kong.

The Chinese Communist Entry and Exit Administrative Department's preparatory work is currently in full swing. The department will not approve entry applications by Taiwan residents falling under the four specific categories laid down in the administration procedures promulgated by the State Council. They include criminals, those who pose a threat to the national interests or security of the Chinese Communists, those who provide false information in their application or produce forged certificates, and those who suffer from mental illnesses or serious epidemic diseases. New regulations governing the entry of reporters, whose profession is considered as relatively peculiar, is still unclear. On the one hand, Chinese Communist leaders are inclined to moderate relaxation; on the other, they believe that there must be appropriate control. Therefore the administration of entry visas for Taiwan reporters is still an open question.

According to the sources, the Chinese Communist Ministry of Public Security is expected to announce in the near future specific administrative regulations on the travel documents after completing its preparations.

Commenting on administration regulations governing the issuance of visas, the Chinese Communist sources said that the considerable relaxation of entry visa administration by the Chinese Communists for Taiwan residents was an indication of its intention to speed up civilian exchanges across the Taiwan Strait, while the "Procedures for the Administration of Chinese Citizens

Travelling To and From the Taiwan Area," promulgated by the Chinese Communist State Council, was aimed at establishing a norm for the exchanges prior to cross-strait civilian exchanges taking place on a full scale.

**ARATS Denies Mainland Expanding Fishery Zone**

*OW2301085792 Taipei CNA in English 0749 GMT  
23 Jan 92*

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 23 (CNA)—Mainland China's Association of Relations Across the Taiwan Straits (ARATS) has denied news reports that Peking has expanded its

"fishery resources protective zone" from 20 to 50 nautical miles from its coastal line, the CENTRAL DAILY NEWS reported Wednesday.

Recent news reports said Peking expanded the protective zone on Jan. 1, 1992. The reports has panicked Taiwan fishermen and prompted the Straits Exchange Foundation (SEF) to contact its counterpart ARATS for clarification. The SEF is a non-profit organization in Taipei authorized to handle unofficial contacts with the mainland.

The ARATS had contacted mainland authorities before informing the SEF that the news reports are groundless, the CENTRAL DAILY NEWS quoted SEF spokesman Chen Jung-chieh as saying Wednesday.

## Hong Kong

### Beijing: Advisory Group Not 'Second Power Center'

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[By Geoffrey Crothall in Beijing and staff reporters]

[Text] China yesterday gave an assurance that its plan to recruit dozens of Hong Kong's elite as advisers would not form a "second power centre" and jeopardise the British administration.

The Foreign Ministry confirmed that the Beijing government was intending to approach some influential figures, including former government officials, for their views on Hong Kong affairs during the transitional period.

Sources said at least one retired senior government official, Mr Peter Tsao Kwang-yung, would be invited. He could not be reached for comment last night.

It has been widely tipped that former executive councillor, Sir Sze-yuen Chung, and former chief secretary, Sir David Akers-Jones, were also on the list.

The official announcement of the plan from Beijing received a cautious welcome from the Governor, Sir David Wilson, and local politicians.

Sir David said in London the idea of seeking more local views on territory matters "was perfectly right, and nothing wrong".

He stressed that the administration of the territory was a matter for the Hong Kong Government, but added: "I don't think the two are incompatible."

At its weekly press conference in Beijing, spokesman Mr Wu Jianmin said: "The idea of engaging Hong Kong people to act as consultants on Hong Kong affairs is being considered by the Chinese Government."

"Many local people have complained about the lack of communication between China and Hong Kong and have suggested setting up channels of communication to rectify this problem."

"We consider this to be a reasonable request aimed at pooling the wisdom of the Hong Kong people and encouraging them to make suggestions on enhancing stability and prosperity in Hong Kong and ensuring a smooth transition of power."

"We are considering engaging some influential figures, including former government officials as consultants."

"They will act in a private capacity, no new organisation will be formed neither will a second power centre be created in Hong Kong."

"The role of the British Government in Hong Kong will not be affected," Mr Wu said.

The spokesman, however, declined to say when these consultants would be engaged or how many consultants would be taken on.

New China News Agency officials in Hong Kong recently began talking to a list of about 40 prominent figures about possibly joining the list.

Among those being invited were Mr Henry Fok Ying-tung and Miss Liu Yiu-chu, both of whom are local delegates of the Chinese National People's Congress.

Dr Ann Tse-kai, chairman of the former Basic Law Consultative Committee and Mr Lo Tak-shing, a former executive and legislative councillor were also approached.

Legislative Councillor Mr Tam Yiu-chung, who is also vice-chairman of the left-wing Federation of Trade Unions, said the central Government's invitation for those who could represent Hong Kong's views as advisers was a good thing.

"This can bolster the central Government's understanding of Hong Kong's views, enhance mutual communication and would be beneficial to the formulation of China's policy towards Hong Kong and a smooth transition," Mr Tam said.

Although there were existing channels to convey Hong Kong's views to Beijing, Mr Tam believed that it was not a formal arrangement.

Appointing a group of advisers would be a more formal and more permanent setup, he added.

He said he was not worried about the advisory group becoming another centre of power in the territory.

He believed the group could have influence but that was different from power.

"You must have a channel to exercise your power, but this group of people are only advisers."

"If their views are accepted by the central Government, it would be influence," Mr Tam said.

"These people are only advisers at present and I can't see they have any power. They are not in the establishment, they have no channel to exercise power."

Executive Councillor Mrs Rita Fan Hsu Lai-tai said the group should avoid any public misunderstanding of being another power centre.

"I don't know what sort of people are being invited. Hopefully, these people can reflect local views to China and understand Hong Kong's need."

A vice-chairman of the United Democrats of Hong Kong, Dr Yeung Sum, said it was a good idea to set up a group of advisers to reflect Hong Kong people's views to the Chinese Government.

However, the political party was worried that the advisers chosen might be too conservative and pro-China, he said.

"If that is the case, these advisers may distort, rather than reflect, public opinions," he said.

Dr Yeung said the Chinese Government should choose people from as many different fields as possible to be its advisers.

Directly elected Legislative Councillors should also be invited to join the advisers group, he said.

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